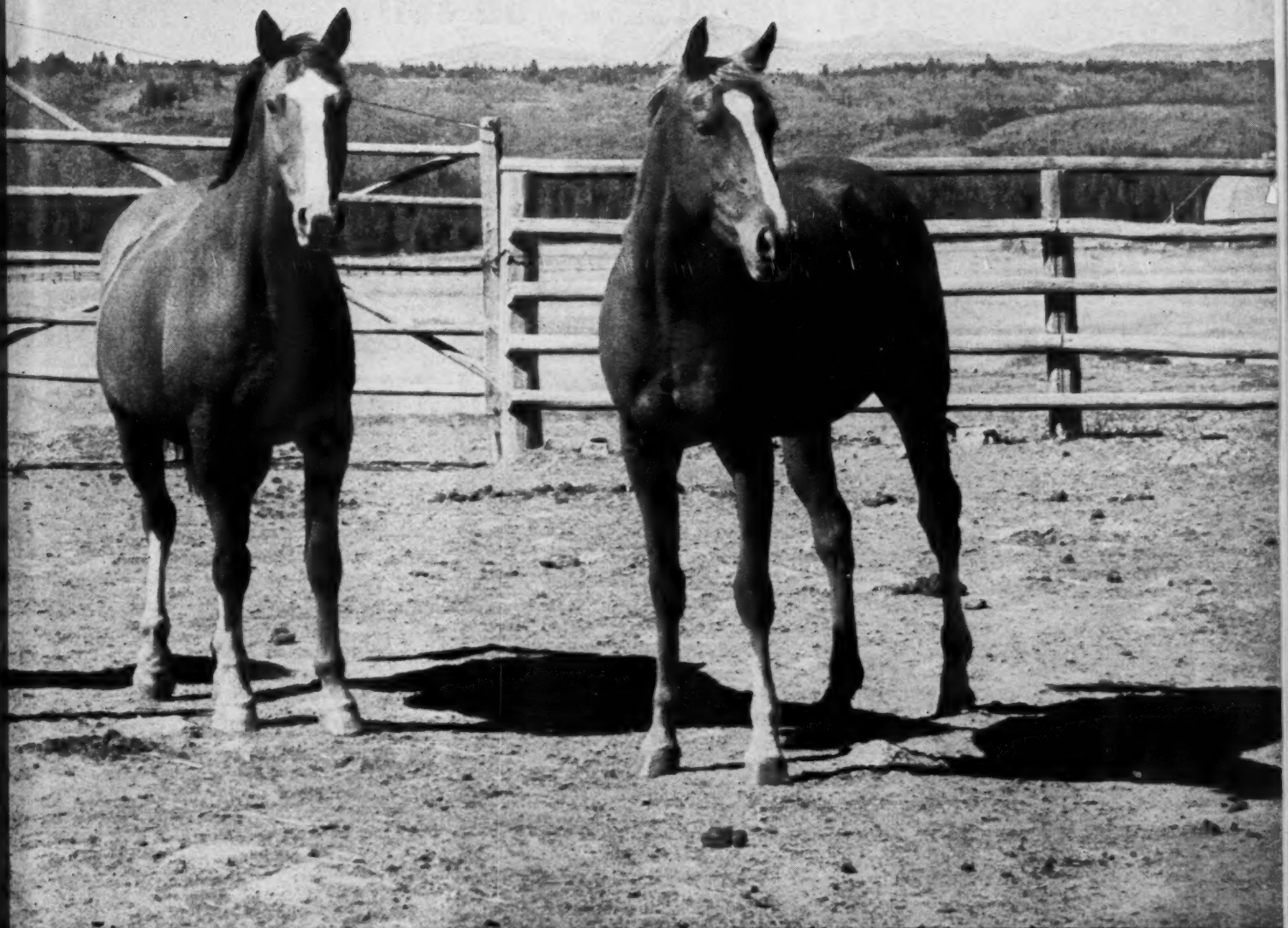


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# AMERICAN

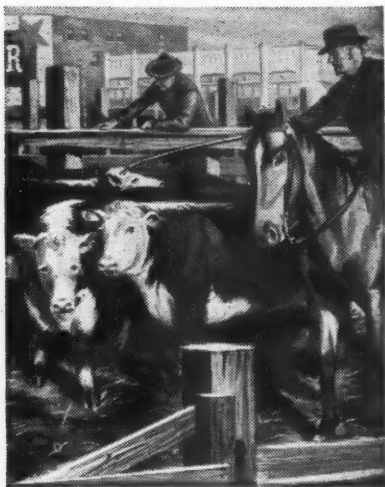
## CATTLE PRODUCER

• THE CATTLEMAN'S BUSINESS MAGAZINE

IN THIS ISSUE  
LAND USE PROBLEM  
NEW BEEF GRADES

• RANGE CONSERVATION  
• FOOT-AND-MOUTH LAB  
• BOARD OF REVIEW

# You get a better price for the steers you sell



because they move  
so fast to those  
who buy!

Only seven days is all it usually takes for the steers you sell to Armour to be dressed, chilled and shipped to the markets where prices are best . . . sometimes as much as 1,500 to 2,000 miles away.

Yes, the steers that Armour buys often are headed for an Armour sales branch within 24 hours. As soon as the car is dispatched, information on the weights and grades is wired ahead to the sales branch. The chances are that Armour salesmen have sold your steers even before they arrive.

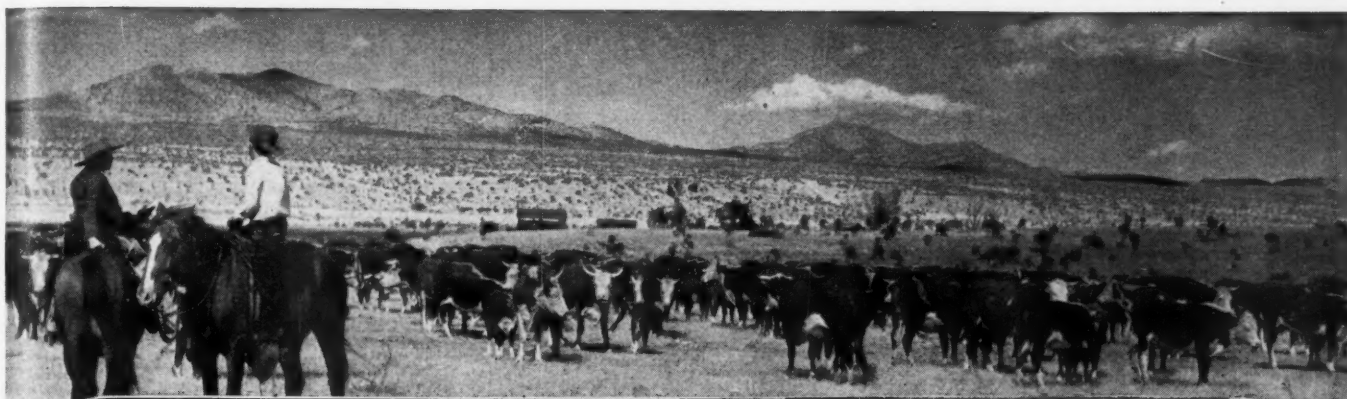
Frequently Armour changes the shipment's destination *while en route*, so your steers arrive at the strongest possible market in the best possible condition. For with beef, as with all fresh meat, time is money. If much time is lost the meat loses "bloom" and value.

This remarkable teamwork of Armour packing plants, Armour sales branches, and retail dealers helps prevent pile-up or waste—helps you get a better price for the steers you sell because they move so fast to those who buy.

**P.S.** If you're *buying* meat for your table, instead of *selling* it for someone else's, know how to tell a really good piece of beef? Just look for the Armour brands—Armour Star, Banner or Crescent.

**ARMOUR**  
AND COMPANY

CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS



## SCREWORMS

**Heavy Infestation Forecast for 1950 Season!**

Weather conditions favor the worst screwworm infestation in years. Be prepared.

Franklin offers three outstanding types, all made to the Franklin high standard of quality.

**FRANKLIN BROWN BEAUTY** not only kills the screwworms, but also protects against reinfestation. An adhesive, free flowing liquid.

**FRANKLIN WHITE SMEAR** also kills and protects. Zinc oxide base. Stays put.

**FRANKLIN SMEAR 62**, a popular, inexpensive protection and treatment.

### Ready for You at Your Home Town Drug Store!

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Franklin Dealers are well equipped and well informed. Name of nearest sent on request



Livestock Supplies Dept. of Adams Drug Co., Curtis, Nebr.

## Let Franklin Products Help Protect Your Cattle from Summer Disorders!

**E**ACH stage of livestock production has its hazards. Prenatal abortion. Baby calf scours. Susceptibility to blackleg and other deadly infections. Pinkeye is a widespread affliction. Screwworms, grubs and lice take their toll.

Both alertness and reliable protective products are needed.

Franklin offers unsurpassed aids for avoiding these disease and parasite losses. Use the right ones at the right time and be many dollars ahead.

Don't fail to have the latest Franklin catalog at hand.

### O. M. FRANKLIN SERUM COMPANY

DENVER KANSAS CITY WICHITA AMARILLO FT WORTH  
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### PINKEYE

Franklin Pinkeye Powder is a high concentration of 100% active ingredients. Two sulfas inhibit bacterial growth. In convenient puffer tubes.



# FRANKLIN







## Railroads make Good Neighbors

It's true, of course, that America's railroads literally border hundreds of thousands of American farms, but what really makes farmers and railroads neighbors is their dependence on each other. Farmers supply railroads with a large part of their freight business — and railroads, in turn, serve the farmers — assembling in major crop areas the great fleets of cars required for the dependable movement of the huge production of today's progressive agriculture.

To speed and improve the handling of freight of all kinds, the railroads in the last five years alone have spent more than four billion dollars for modern locomotives,

new freight cars, heavier rail and new-signal and yard facilities. All these mean better service to all railroad customers, and especially to farmers.

In providing the vital transportation the nation needs, the railroads build and maintain their all-steel highways entirely at their own expense. What's more, on all their property they pay taxes which benefit every community they serve. In thus sharing materially in the cost of schools, courts and other local government services in rural areas, as well as in towns and cities, the railroads are indeed good citizens and good neighbors.

**ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN RAILROADS**  
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

Listen to THE RAILROAD HOUR every Monday evening on NBC.



**TARIFF REMOVAL NO HELP**—I returned from South America, after an interesting trip, with the firm conviction that taking the tariff off cattle would only enable the estancia owners of Argentina to have more and better mansions to occupy a few times a year, and would not enable us to sell any more autos than we do now. The idea of reciprocity in most South American countries seems to be the banning of importation of all American cars as well as other manufactured products.—J. H. Russell, Ventura County, Calif.

**HE PRESERVED IT**—I framed the one (Resolution from Miami) that was on the PRODUCER cover; I agree with it 100 per cent.—Vic Anderson, Cascade County, Mont.

**HOW ONE OUTFIT FEEDS**—Cattle of the Pacific Valley Company, in the southern part of Monterey County, are running on natural range and have been (Continued on Page 33)

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AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



# The Lookout

—By F. E. MOLLIN

MEAT PRICES have hit the headlines again here and there with the old stock contention of some writers that cattlemen are holding back cattle to force prices up. A report by the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston on the subject of meat prices is worth reprinting in this connection: "Based on pre-war supply, we have not had a shortage of meat in any of the war or post-war years. What forced meat prices up has not been short supply but greatly increased demand. This high demand rose from increased population and from greatly increased disposable personal income and a higher percentage of that income that was used to buy meat. Meat prices have fallen from their post-war peaks but are still high in comparison to pre-war relationships." (This also is true of most other foods and of labor even to a greater extent.)

CATTLE NUMBERS are on the way up to furnish more beef for a growing population. Cattlemen can't very well increase cattle numbers and at the same time increase slaughter. But the meat production as a whole (federally inspected) during March-June this year may be 3 or 4 per cent above last year. Pork is in greater supply.

COMMENT on the proposed changes in beef grading (see editorial on Page 7) is invited by the Director of the Livestock Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., not later than July 11 (if you wrote before May 12, the date when the proposal was published in the Federal Register, write again). The comments should be confined to the proposed changes. It would be a shame if this proposal, which is made in the interest of fairer and clearer designation of the various grades of beef, were to go by the board because of an avalanche of mail from a group of consumers, the readers of the United Mine Workers Journal, who are being misinformed of the purpose of the changes.

VIEWS of producers, businessmen and others on the effect of possible concessions to foreign countries in our tariff rates were given at a hearing in Washington, D. C., in May. The negotiations themselves will take place in England in September. For the cattlemen, this office has filed a brief generally opposing further reductions in our tariffs. The rates are too low now. It is significant that labor is perking up to the fact that continued lowering of our tariffs will injure it. It is also significant that, even though the genesis of reciprocal trade (which is basic in the New Deal) was in the South, that part of the country is now opposing much of the Fair Deal program.

PROSPECTS are that prices of top grade cattle will continue downward until midsummer, then rise seasonally to a high in late summer or early fall, probably to a higher peak than last fall but not so high as best prices of 1949 recorded unusually late in the year, says the Department of Agriculture. Prices of lower grades of slaughter cattle and of stockers and feeders are expected to decline seasonally during the summer.

CONSUMPTION of meat in the January-March period of 37.5 pounds was nearly equal to consumption last year. Production the rest of this year is expected to exceed corresponding periods of last year.

INCOME in the United States was a record high in February, helped by veterans' insurance refunds. This help, however, can be only temporary, although forecasters are looking for prosperity into autumn at least. Will the income drop after that? Probably not, with elections in the offing and with so much of our economy controlled.

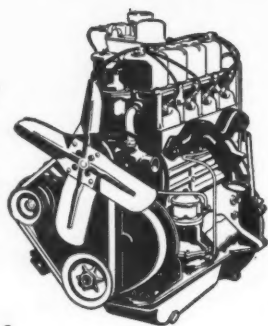
# A NEW ½ TON WILLYS TRUCK

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MILEAGE!**



Power increased 20%—a big decrease in fuel consumption—that's the amazing result of the new higher-compression *HURRICANE* Engine. It's an F-head engine with valve-in-head intake and valve-in-block exhaust. Compression ratio is 7.4-1, using regular gas. See this most advanced power plant—the *HURRICANE*.

Here is America's top truck value—the brand new ½ Ton Willys Truck—greatest in its field for all-around economy, performance and durability. Powered by the higher-compression *HURRICANE* Engine, it's a low-weight truck with a rugged chassis and a long-lasting functional body—engineered throughout to save you money. Maintenance and repair costs are low, too. You must actually drive this new Willys Truck to realize its power, economy, ease of handling and practical features. See your Willys dealer now—he'll be mighty glad to give you a demonstration.

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With the extra power of its *HURRICANE* Engine, the new 4-Wheel-Drive Willys Truck is more than a match for the toughest kinds of farm hauling jobs. Ruggedly constructed for long service—low maintenance costs—money-saving economy from its *HURRICANE* Engine. Ask your Willys dealer to demonstrate the new 4-Wheel-Drive Willys Truck—the truck that goes through when others can't! Ton payload fits farm needs.



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## STRIKES

RECENT developments clearly point to the urgent need for some better mediation machinery to prevent strikes than that which is now available. The present mediation service seems to function mainly to try to bring about settlements after strikes are actually in progress.

Take the costly Chrysler strike, for instance; from the information made public it appears that the almost 90,000 workers who were on strike for 99 days lost more than \$100,000,000 in wages. Such strikes do not merely concern the Chrysler plant and its employees—they concern the entire public; no matter what the outcome, it is inevitable that the net result is a tremendous economic loss.

Now the same union has warned that it may be necessary to call a similar strike at the General Motors Corporation, despite the fact that it is only a few short years ago that the employees of that corporation were on strike for months with a total economic loss in wages and sales that slightly exceeded the recent Chrysler strike.

Even more serious to the general public are strikes of public utilities, and it is, indeed, encouraging that the railroad unions recognized that the public could not stand for a long railroad strike and withdrew their major claim for an additional fireman on each multiple unit Diesel engine train, bringing about a settlement in less than a week's time with agreement to arbitrate other points at issue.

This ought to set the pattern for all strikes. Many times it appears that the leaders of the unions are more interested in forcing a strike than in seeking to make a settlement and allow major claims to be arbitrated. Undoubtedly, in some instances management is unwilling to arbitrate, but this may be because the whole labor machinery set up under the Wagner Act leaned heavily to the labor side. This situation has, of course, been partially corrected by the Taft-Hartley Act, but with the administration openly favoring the labor side in all major disputes, it would appear that management has come to the conclusion that the only real defense it has is to allow strikes to go long enough to make them very costly to labor and consequently equally unpopular.

It's time we grew up in our handling of major labor disputes. If a union cannot get all it thinks it is entitled to in the negotiation of a new contract, would it not be better off to take what it can get and keep its men at work, realizing that another negotiation period rolls around pretty fast? The same theory applies in reverse to management. One thing is certain, and that is that the public interest is not being given proper consideration under the present set-up.

If a way could be found to give more expression to that interest; if unions and management alike were more tolerant of each other's rights; if labor elections would truly represent the will of the majority of the workers, there would be fewer strikes, less economic loss, sustained production and a better deal for the whole country.

## Federal Beef Grades

SHORTLY before the middle of May, the Livestock Branch of the Production and Marketing Administration published in the Federal Register the proposal adopted at a meeting of the Cattle and Beef Industry Committee at Chicago on Mar. 21. This proposal was to revamp the federal beef grades, consolidating the present Prime and Choice grades in a single grade to be known as Prime, following in this respect the pattern set under OPA when these two grades were consolidated and known as AA; the present Good grade to be known as Choice, and approximately the top half of the present Commercial grade to be known as Good.

This proposal has wide support among producers, feeders, packers and retailers. It is to be expected that there will be some dissent and so far this has appeared mostly from a small group of feeders in the Corn Belt and from some retail groups in the East, although the National Association of Retail Meat Dealers was represented at the Chicago meeting and concurred in the action taken there.

Recently there has been opposition from one of the large labor groups. An

editorial in the official magazine of that organization went into the matter at great length, making rather wild charges against the objective of the program and going beyond that to criticize certain packers by name with reference to canned products put out under special trade names.

It is quite proper that this matter should be thoroughly explored before final action is taken, but it is to be hoped that objections registered will be more soundly based than in the case just mentioned. Undoubtedly there are some misrepresentations as to the quality of beef sold in certain irresponsible shops. It is our belief that this situation is slowly improving and we are firmly convinced that the adoption of the proposal now submitted to the public will mark a long step in the right direction.

The most important part of it is the separation of the desirable beef mostly from young animals now submerged in the Commercial grade and mixed with an entirely different type of product. Of course this beef today goes into consumption but not under a federal grade name, because the disparity in quality in the present Commercial grade is so great that the designation "Commercial" is not an insurer of quality; consequently, practically no Commercial grade beef is officially graded except under government contract or state contract for institutions of one kind and another.

The point is that consumers might buy beef under a packer trade name one day and get a desirable cut of the kind that would be in the new Good grade, while the next day, under the same trade name, he might get an entirely different kind of product. This would be true as stated above, if the meat were graded and marked "Commercial." Under the new system, this desirable beef will be in a class by itself; it will be less wasteful and many housewives would welcome the opportunity to buy just that kind of beef and know each time what they were getting.

There is no hocus-pocus in the new proposal; it is an honest effort to improve the federal grading system, make more good beef eligible for government grading and thus better protect the consumer. Perhaps it is not generally realized that in the 23 years since federal grading was started there has been a distinct shift in the type of beef which consumers want. The trend is all toward the lighter cuts and away from the heavy, long-fed product. As a consequence the percentage of Prime and Choice under the present system has continued to decrease. The producers and feeders have shifted their operations to meet this change in consumer demand and now it is time to adjust

(Continued on Page 32)

## The Ultimate Goal?



## GOVERNMENT OPTIONS SITE FOR AFTOSA LAB

The USDA has signed an agreement to option a site on Prudence Island, a part of Rhode Island situated in Narragansett Bay, for the proposed extensive laboratory facilities to be used by the department in the study of foot-and-mouth disease of domestic animals. The island contains about 2,500 acres of gently rolling land and is one of the few sites which was considered which conformed with 10 basic requirements established by a special subcommittee of the Senate in 1948. Among these requirements: availability of suitable acreage to construct a laboratory at reasonable cost; suitable transportation facilities; available labor supply for building and maintaining the laboratory; nearness to other scientific centers engaged in similar research. The need for additional knowledge about the disease arises particularly from the fact that it

plagues most of the major livestock producing areas of the world with the exception of Canada, Australia and the United States. The bringing of live virus onto the mainland is prohibited by law; preliminary plans drawn by the BAI, which will direct the offshore laboratory, call for strict precautions against escape of the virus.

Foot-and-mouth disease has never become established in the United States. The nine outbreaks we have had were promptly stamped out. This country is free of the costly disease, and has been since 1929.

### Prevalent in 50 Countries

But this fearsome disease is more or less constantly present in more than 50 countries. Caused by a filtrable virus, comparable in infectiousness with those causing smallpox or the common cold in humans, it is feared partly because of the mortality it causes but mostly because it leaves its victims in an impaired and unproductive condition, manifesting itself in lesions in the cloven

part of the hoof to lame the animal, on the tongue and mucous membranes of the mouth (causing the victim to drool painfully and eat only with great difficulty) and often on the teats of milk-producing animals.

Records of past outbreaks in the United States show that all parts of the country are in potential danger. While at least two of the nine outbreaks started at interior points, most of them had their origin near Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf Coast ports. Other countries are "living" with the disease from necessity, not choice, but this country's multi-billion-dollar livestock industry would suffer a telling blow if foot-and-mouth should become established here. With more than half the total farm income derived from livestock and the products thereof, the entire economy of the country would suffer; it would probably cost fully \$200,000,000 a year, judging from the losses the disease causes abroad and those that the less infectious diseases cause in our own country.

## YOU COMING TO SAN FRANCISCO?

**C**RUISES . . . tours . . . giant redwoods . . . Fisherman's Wharf . . . Chinatown . . . spectacular bridges—those expressions will take on exciting meaning for the nation's cattlemen when they head for San Francisco next January. The City by the Golden Gate has a wealth of naturally beautiful as well as exotically interesting features to offer for the consideration of American National Live

Stock Association members. The time away from convention halls will not hang heavy, that's for sure, and the visiting stockmen can just about name their own prizes, drawing on the vast assortment of places to go, things to do, sights to see, and people to meet.

It may be a little early to get down to cases, but we've started off this story with just a casual mention of a few of the unusual offerings of San Francisco.

It's pretty generally recognized that the city, one of the most fascinating and cosmopolitan ones of the world, has attractions unsurpassed elsewhere in the land. We have had wonderful annuals in past years, but this bids fair to be one of the best. More details about the plans will be published in coming issues. . . . Meantime, how about those reservations?



A view of San Francisco, the American National's 1951 convention city, from Twin Peaks looking toward the East Bay. To the right is the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge.

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In some areas of the Midwest, ranchers are finding that contour furrows or ridges can be used to check the flow of water and impound it so it can seep into the soil to benefit growth. Here, water is being held in contour furrows in Bernalillo County, N. M.

## CONSERVATION ON THE RANGE

DECLARING that the rancher is "the No. 1 conservationist" in the country today, Norman H. French, in a general statement made in connection with the observance of "Conservation Week," added that conservation is the rancher's business, and his bread and butter. He must conserve his soil and water to provide grass for livestock which can be converted into dollars.

Mr. French, in his capacity of range conservationist, in an interview covering phases of activity in carrying out soil and water conservation practices, said:

The western range lands which produce the bulk of range feeder cattle are in an area of uncertain moisture conditions. Soils are usually thin and slopes steep. Loss of only a little soil may greatly reduce the grass production.

This combination of factors has made the rancher conservation-minded. The rancher looks at every flood runoff as a direct loss. . . . Loss of water—loss of soil—less grass—fewer pounds of beef—fewer dollars to carry on.

### Projects Installed

Ranchers in southeastern Montana have done something about this loss of water and soil. In the early days, ranchers turned the creeks and draws out onto flat areas to raise hay. Dams and diversions were built with teams and slip scrapers. Some of the early water-spreading systems along the Powder River are still in operation and are still producing hay and extra feed. These flats are better than ever. They have built up through silt accumulation and leveled out to give more uniform production and easier operation. The ranchers, through trial and error methods, have developed water-spreading to a practical basis of providing hay and extra grass. Technicians of the Bureau of Land Management, in working with these ranchers, have been able to profit by their success and errors further to develop water-spreading.

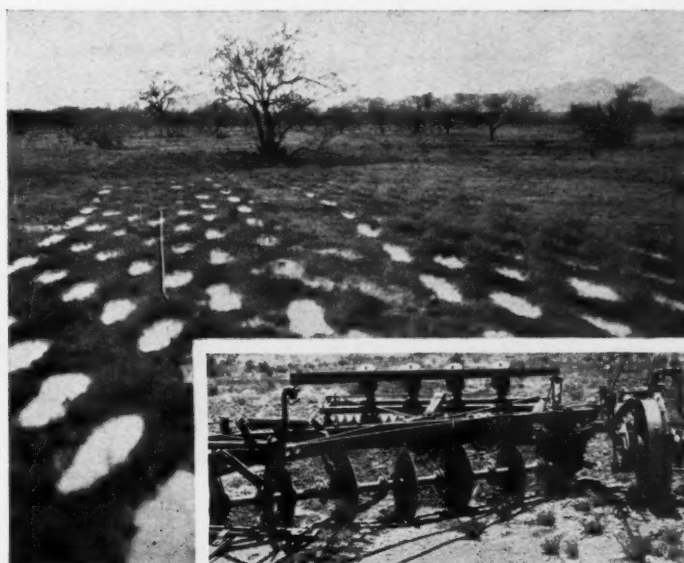
What is water-spreading? Just what the name implies—spreading water out over land so that it goes into the ground and grows more grass.

In early days, ranchers spread water on their best lands along creek and river bottoms to produce hay.

During the past 10 years, water-spreading has worked out onto the first bench lands and has now proved to be economically sound on the very poor clay flats, many of which have been retained in federal ownership, since they were too poor to homestead.

Some of the principals which apply to water-spreading are:

- (1) There must be run-off or waste water;
- (2) Relatively flat areas must be available to put and hold water on,



This picture shows one method in which water is trapped and held in the pits made by the eccentric disk shown in the inset. Use of this disk in range reseeding has increased grass production by as much as 500 per cent in southern Arizona, and SCS specialists believe similar results may be obtained in other parts of the Midwest where soils are suitable and there is rainfall of 10 to 12 inches. The disk is used in tandem with a cultipacker. The disks are three inches off center so the water-holding pits scooped out by the machine are staggered. Seed boxes are mounted in front of the cultipacker, which packs the seedbed. This and the other pictures feature some water-spreading methods other than those described in the article.

(3) The amount of run-off or waste water must not be out of proportion to the area of spreading.

To take a specific example of what happens in a water-spreading project, we have to assume some actual case. We find a relatively flat clay area, varying from 1 per cent slope (1 foot drop in 100 feet) to 1½ on 400 acres. There is a draw running through the area which takes drainage from about 2,000 acres of rough to rolling clay land. Indications of soil erosion are serious. Deep-cut, straight-walled draws with little vegetation are common in the area. A diversion dam is placed across the draw to put water out on the flat area. Dikes or low mounds of soil are built over the area. These dikes look like long snakes laid parallel to each other about 200 feet apart.

### Directing Water

Water comes into the top dike and moves down through the system of dikes in a syrup-pan motion. (For those who never were fortunate enough to boil down maple sap into maple syrup: we mean that water must go around the north end of dike No. 1, around the south or opposite end of dike No. 2, and then around the north end of dike No. 3 and so on.) Through this system of dikes, the water is under control and moves very slowly.

We have in effect changed the slope of the flat area from 1 per cent to less than .05 per cent. If water has to travel 100 feet to drop 1 foot, it is a 1 per cent slope.

Through the system of dikes, we make the water travel 2,000 feet to drop 1 foot and have a .05 per cent grade. The more slowly water moves over an area, the longer time it will remain there. The longer we keep water on a piece of ground, of course, the more it soaks in.

Through a system of water-spreading dikes, we actually wear the water out and force it into the ground to grow more grass.

At the present time, several water-spreading projects are planned or under construction in this area. Many more possibilities exist for more water-spreading, both in Montana and in Wyoming. In fact, it has been estimated that possibly 1,000,000 acres in Montana and Wyoming would be affected if water-spreading were constructed on existing practical sites on federal lands.

At the present time there are some 30 ranchers in southeastern Montana who are ready to start on water-spreading projects on federal land. Approximately 20,000 acres would be included in these spreading systems. Ranchers participate in the actual construction cost. The usual ranch contribution is one-third of the total cost on federal land. Cost of construction of water-spreading projects varies, but in general it is around \$5 per acre for the area actually covered by water.

### Benefits Are Many

Benefits from such water-spreading are many, but the major ones are:

- (1) Prevents soil and water loss and erosion;
- (2) Provides stability of hay and grass production;
- (3) Increases the amount of feed units the ranch will carry;
- (4) Provides food and habitat for wildlife, especially ducks.

From an economic standpoint, water-spreading pays for itself in the increased forage produced. All other benefits are thrown in free of charge.

Expert land appraisers for the Federal Land Bank have appraised the water-spreading projects in the Alzada area

and show that "the increased grazing capacity, based on livestock prices from 1940-48, will pay cost of construction and maintenance in 40 years with an annual return of 13 per cent on the original investment. A project is considered feasible that will pay out in 40 years, with a return of 4 per cent on the original investment."

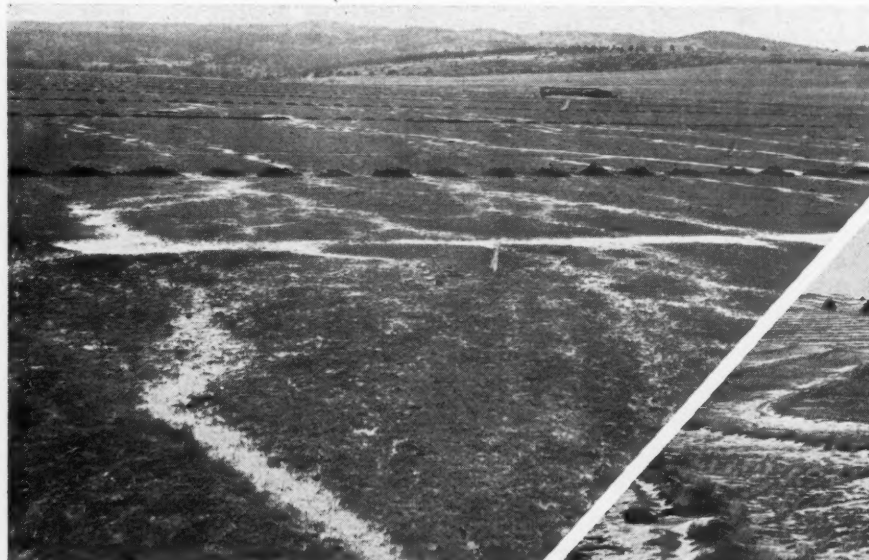
This indicates that water-spreading construction costs could be increased three times and still be practical on the increased production of vegetation alone, without bringing in the major benefits of feed stabilization and erosion control.

Water-spreading is one of the best conservation practices for this part of Montana. It has wide application, both on private and on federal lands.

Water-spreading is limited on federal lands by the Bureau of Land Management appropriations. At the present time, rancher participation and agreements are 10 years ahead of the bureau's ability and funds to cooperate.

### CCA CO-SPONSOR IN FIELD DAY

Some 500 cattlemen from all over California took the road to Visalia for a field demonstration day sponsored jointly by the California Cattlemen's Association and the agricultural extension service of the University of California last month. A program which consisted of internationally recognized authorities in the livestock field as speakers and a number of fine demonstrations—beef grading and grading of live slaughter and feeder cattle; sire selection and herd replacement; permanent pasture test plot; planting, grass selection and grazing management—offered ample assurance before the day arrived that it would be a worthwhile one for any stockmen of the state who could be there. The field day was planned as an annual event.



More efficient use of water in producing grass on sloping land can be obtained by the use of water-spreading systems. On this ranch near Beulah, Colo., ridges with narrow openings are used to spread the water more evenly over the grassland.—All SCS photos.

Contour furrows on range land also impound snow and the moisture seeps into the ground to aid grass growth. This shows snow being held in furrows on a ranch in El Paso County, Colo.





# Major Land Use Problem Ahead

**R**EDUCTIONS in wheat acreage in prospect pose one of the greatest land use problems ever faced by western farmers.

Acreage allotments for the nation's 1950 wheat crop call for the seeding of about 73,000,000 acres, nearly 12,000,000 acres less than the record seedings of 1949. If requirements for domestic use, export and stocks during the next four or five years average about 1 billion bushels annually, as now appears likely, an average annual seeded acreage of some 63,000,000 acres would be adequate under average weather conditions. This would mean nearly 22,000,000 fewer acres than planted in 1949.

The brunt of such a reduction would come in the major wheat areas of the Great Plains and the Pacific Northwest. Of the nearly 32,000,000 acre increase in wheat seedings since 1942, about 85 per cent was in the 10 Great Plains and 3 Pacific Northwest states. Four-fifths of our 1949 wheat acreage was seeded in these 13 states. If our wheat acreage is reduced to 63,000,000, 15- to 17,000,000 acres would be released.

## Few Alternatives

**F**EWER alternatives are open to farmers in western wheat areas than for those in other regions. Some of this excess acreage is best suited to wheat production. Over most of the area, limited rainfall generally restricts use of the land for other purposes. The equipment which the farmers already have is adapted for wheat raising. However, there is little prospect for an effective demand over the next few years for all the wheat western farmers would like to produce and most of them will be seeking their next best alternative.

For the individual operator, summer fallow is one of the most economic and the easiest adjustments in the areas where it is adapted. During recent years when the weather was favorable and wheat prices relatively high, many farmers have reduced their fallow acreage below the point which would give them a maximum production over a period of years. Some never have had an optimum fallow acreage. And some, particularly those in the lighter rainfall areas of the Northern Plains where soils have a high water-holding capacity, can profitably shift part of their acreage to a double summer fallow basis. All these farmers can put more land in summer fallow with little loss of income.

## More Feed Grain in 1950

**B**UT some farmers have had enough fallow acreage and others are in areas not adapted to fallow. Furthermore, while increased summer fallow will reduce the acreage, it is not likely to reduce production significantly. Since smaller output is the problem rather than just acreage reduction, many western

wheat farmers will have to turn to other alternatives.

Some farmers will produce more feed grains in 1950—primarily grain sorghums in the Southern Plains and barley in the Northern Plains and Pacific Northwest. This will permit a continued efficient use of their production resources without a drastic sacrifice of incomes. But a surplus of feed grains might result in allotment programs on feed grains in the years ahead. In this case, still other alternatives would have to be found.

Grass is one of the most frequently suggested alternatives and in many cases it probably is the best. Some 5- or 6,000,000 acres of grassland have been broken in the Great Plains in recent years. Substantial acreages also were broken in the Northwest. Some of this new land is as suitable for cropping as is most of that which already had been broken. However, much of it is in areas where rainfall normally is not adequate for wheat or the land is thin, relatively unproductive and subject to erosion when not protected by a permanent cover. The best long-time use for such land is grass, but the development of grazing on most western wheat farms will require careful planning.

## Grass Means Livestock

**E**FFICIENT use of grass usually means a cattle or sheep enterprise. Generally, the acreage in grass must be relatively large for a grazing enterprise; it must be supplemented with other feeds, and stock water must be available. Some western wheat farms already have a cattle enterprise with fences, livestock equipment, buildings, stock water and supplementary feeds. On these farms, seeding excess cropland to grass and increasing the livestock herd can be done without a significant sacrifice in income. This also is feasible on larger wheat farms which do not have a grazing enterprise, but have enough excess acres for grazing and have, or can develop, a water supply. A substantial investment in fencing, buildings and in water development might be necessary.

Farmers who already have a substantial livestock enterprise probably will do best to expand it as they increase their grass acreage. Those who do not have a livestock enterprise have several choices. In most areas, they can choose either cattle or sheep and select the type of animal and the method of production which best fit their own situation.

Permanent cow herds or ewe flocks involve less price risk and generally are more stable than enterprises which involve the purchase of feeder calves or lambs. In the western areas where crop yields fluctuate widely, however, they require larger roughage reserves. The cow herd or sheep flock can be used to produce either feeder or slaughter ani-

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mals, and either can utilize profitably the grass and other roughages produced.

When both roughages and feed grains are available, a deferred feeding system frequently is a profitable way of handling cattle. Under this system, calves or yearlings are purchased in the fall, wintered well, pastured the following summer and full-fed in the feedlot for about 100 days in the fall. If feed grains should not be available, or if the prospective feeder margin appears too narrow, the cattle could be sold as feeders without putting them in the feedlot. This system requires more operating capital than the cow herd, but it is more flexible and can be developed quickly. Of course, a large scale expansion of this operation would require increased production of feeder calves or yearlings by other farmers.

On smaller wheat farms and on those without stock water, grass also has possibilities. At current prices and with a yield of 100 to 125 pounds of seed per acre, the production and sale of crested wheatgrass seed is grossing from \$45 to \$55 an acre. With millions of acres of land likely to be put back to grass, supplies of grass seed probably will continue short for some time. Another possibility for farmers in the Northern Plains is crested wheatgrass or crested wheatgrass and alfalfa for the production of hay for sale.

### Grass Helps Soils

SOMETIMES overlooked in our western wheat areas is the value of using the improved grasses in a long-time crop rotation to maintain or increase the productivity of the soils. Experimental evidence indicates that the current system of farming in our semi-arid wheat areas is gradually depleting the soils. As the fertility and, especially, the organic matter is lost, the ability of the soils to hold water and to resist erosion is decreased. Although moisture generally is still the chief limiting factor in crop yields in these areas, we apparently have reached the point where nitrogen rather than moisture limits yields of some crops such as grass seed, and of most crops in years of favorable rainfall.

Additional research is needed to determine just how much, and under what conditions, the yield of various crops can be increased by incorporating grass in a long-time crop rotation. But western farmers will do well to consider this factor seriously in determining whether to seed some of their excess wheat acres to grass.—HUGH L. STEWART, *Bureau of Agricultural Economics (from "Agricultural Situation," USDA).*

### REALTY VALUES UP AGAIN

Farm real estate values increased slightly during the period November through March, reports the USDA. Small increases in 19 states more than offset decreases in 20 states, raising the U. S. average by 1 per cent since last November. In 1949 there was a downward trend.

# Markets Currently Bullish; Indications of Later Weakness

By H. W. FRENCH

THE PERCENTAGE of choice cattle is about the largest of the season, yet in the main the medium to good offerings are selling relatively highest, resulting in a further narrowing of the price range. Most classes of fat and feeder cattle are selling at the year's highest level although tops on fed steers and heifers are still below the January high mark.

Farm production from meat animals in 1949 totaled 41.1 billion pounds, up 7 per cent from a year earlier and the first increase in the past six years. The 1949 production was still 5.5 billion pounds below the record of 1943. Cattle and calf production was the second largest on record, hogs the fourth largest and sheep and lambs the smallest since 1923.



H. W. French

### Cattle Ratio Favorable

Corn planting by May 20 was one to two weeks late in the northern Corn Belt, and this due partly to rains and bad weather. The hog-corn ratio is now 13.5 and the cattle-corn ratio 19.8. In other words, cattle continue in the more favorable position.

Sharply rising prices for all cattle and calves developed during the past month and in the main closing prices were highest. It is surprising how cows have advanced but the improved killing quality of grain-fed steers and heifers was partly responsible for the healthy market for such classes.

The upward swing in prices is following the earlier predictions except the upturn developed earlier and more rapidly than generally anticipated. Supplies have seldom been heavy except those of fed steers which are predominating at all the principal markets. Buyers are gradually increasing their call for light cattle but finished steers above 1,300 pounds and comparable heifers above 950 pounds still bring big prices.

Some already are talking about a break in cow prices and the break may come at any time, but as a rule the downward movement at this season is not severe as the big declines are usually held up until the grassers begin to move. It is too early for grassers out of the plains areas to show any volume and it will be August or later before high mountain cattle begin coming to market.

Grain-fed steers and heifers are expected to find a broad outlet and it may be several months before such offerings will weaken materially. The dressed beef trade on choice has not been satisfactory and packer buyers insist that current live prices are too high, yet every day the clearance is good and setbacks are quickly regained.

### In Strong Hands

Even those expecting some decline in grain-feds in the future anticipate further price increase before the peak is reached. Cattle are in strong hands and outside the Corn Belt prospective supplies are not too big. Cattle feeders are watching the market closely and at present are in a very bullish frame of mind, partly evidenced in the way they support the replacement market.

Many of the replacements will not come back to market as fat cattle for many months but current stocker and feeder prices are such a high level that the fat cattle market better stay up where it is or improve, if cattle feeders are to avoid heavy losses. Those buying fleshy cattle for short finishing are running the least risk. This kind of buying has increased materially within the past month although it is seasonal for most buyers to want thin light cattle for grazing purposes.

Recently a man purchased some light stock steers at \$21.50, sold them immediately at \$22 and within another week these cattle were back on the market and sold at \$23. Not so long ago some steer calves sold at auction at \$28.50 and were sent to another sale ring less than 100 miles distant and brought \$31.50. Changes such as these give one an idea of how uncertain the conditions are.

### Whole Structure Bullish

Although high good and choice fed cattle at Chicago rose 50 cents to \$2 in the past month it often took \$2.50 to \$3 to cover the upturn on lower grades. Meanwhile, cows showed as much gain as anything else, with bulls and vealers not far behind. The whole price structure appears so bullish that many are wondering how buyers are going to break the market to any extent in the face of the fact that the current advance developed when many of the signs were decidedly bearish.

Some choice and prime steers have sold at \$32.75 to \$33 and many good to choice at \$28 to \$32, some 1,414-pound Canadians going at \$29. Some medium steers went at \$25 to \$26.50 but such offerings were in very limited supply. Medium to choice heifers bulked at \$26 to \$30 and nothing passed \$31.50. Good

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cows were usually sold at \$22 to \$24 and the common to medium bulked at \$18 to \$21.75. Only very light canners went to \$15.50. Heavy sausage bulls scored \$23.50 to \$23.75 and it was nothing for such animals to net over \$500 per head. No wealers passed \$32.

Feeders in eight Corn Belt states received about 128,000 cattle and calves during April, or 28,000 more than a year earlier. The principal increase was for Iowa although Nebraska showed a substantial gain. Sheep into the same states totaled over 97,000, up 35,000 from a year ago, Iowa Nebraska and Illinois showing the big increases.

The April slaughter under federal inspection was down on cattle and calves but there was some increase in slaughter of hogs and sheep. Cold storage holdings of meat on May 1 were down except for some pork items. Wholesale pork prices rose considerably in the last month but the upward changes in dressed beef were not so noticeable.

Average price of all beef steers sold out of first hands at Chicago for the week ended May 11 was \$28.70 against \$24.47 a year ago. The choice and prime grades were up \$5.49 while medium showed only \$2.75 gain. Average price of stocker and feeder steers for the same week figured \$25.95, up \$1.47 from a year ago.

Composite average cost of replacement steers at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Paul and Sioux City for April at \$25.26 was \$2.07 higher than the corresponding month last year and for the January-through-April period the composite average at \$23.90 was up \$1.24.

Every section of the country seems to be interested in replacement cattle. Many are being purchased in producing areas as well as at auction sales and at the public market centers. Prices are high everywhere and even in the dry areas owners continue to ask big prices. Recently some steer calves in Texas were put under contract for fall delivery at \$24 to \$25 and some yearling steers at \$22 to \$22.50. Anything for current delivery is at much higher figures.

Closing prices for stocker and feeder cattle at Chicago were anywhere from 50 cents to \$2 higher than a month ago. Sharp advances were reported at the other markets and demand was reported as broad at the close as before prices started upward. Shorter feeding of cattle in itself has stepped up the call for stockers and feeders as feedlot operators buy more often under their present method of feeding.

Medium to choice stocker and feeder steers at Chicago sold at \$24 to \$28.25 although some light steers reached \$28.50 and good Texas went at \$27.25. Many loads of two-way fleshy steers sold at \$28.75 to \$29.40 and some 1,050-pound kinds reached \$29.65 and had killer bids of \$29.50. Good heifers went

(Continued on Page 19)

## Oregon Holds Spirited Meeting

The 37th annual convention of the Oregon Cattlemen's Association brought to Klamath Falls, cattlemen and their wives from all over the state. About 550 persons registered on May 8 for the three-day meeting, and continued to take much interest in the proceedings throughout the sessions and committee assemblies.

Convention speakers included: Loren Bamert, the American National president; Senator Wayne Morse; Marshall Swearington, vice-president of the Oregon Farm Bureau Federation. Executive Secretary F. E. Mollin of the American National was among the guests.

Wm. Kittredge of Klamath Falls was elected president; he succeeds O. D. Hotchkiss of Burns. Harry Stearns of Prineville was re-elected first vice-president and J. C. Cecil of Burns was named second vice-president. The secretary is Dorman Turner.

Entertainment prepared for the meeting included a much enjoyed buckaroo breakfast, at which 500 persons ate beefsteak, and a smorgasbord banquet followed by entertainment and dancing.

The next annual meeting of the Oregon association is billed for Ontario.

The Oregon cattlemen opened their resolutions with the adoption of the now-famous "Holding to Freedom" statement which was first drawn up at the January convention of the American National Live Stock Association in Miami. Further, they called for expanded research on animal disease in the state; endorsed a program of official calfhood vaccination against Bang's; called for immediate repeal of all transportation and travel tax; asked that brand inspectors be notified of any livestock killed on railroad right of ways.

The stockmen opposed a proposed amendment to the Internal Revenue Act which would nullify the decisions extending application of the capital gains rul-

ing to sales of breeding stock; opposed the Brannan farm plan; disapproved establishment of a Columbia Valley Authority; suggested a study of present state brand laws with a view to making them more widely satisfactory; unalterably opposed reduction in westbound rates on meat and packinghouse products unless accompanied by commensurate reductions in livestock rates.

Further, they urged that all closed railway gateways should be thrown open to all shipping; requested adequate meat inspection and sanitary regulations; favored care in the setting of tariffs by the government; urged that in the event of consolidation of federal land management agencies under the Hoover Report, the administration be patterned after the Taylor Grazing Act; recommended a co-operative long-range plan for range development and improvement.

### Association Notes

A regional meeting of the Nebraska Stock Growers Association was held at O'Neill Apr. 26, and the interesting program on tap for the occasion included speeches by Dr. E. P. Anderson, the state veterinarian; Stephen H. Hart of Denver, attorney for the National Live Stock Tax Committee; Dr. L. A. Miller, member of Congress; F. G. Fitz-Roy, district supervisor for the Livestock and Packers Division, Omaha; State Agriculture Director Rufus Howard, and George Hartman, a student at Hastings College, who is a recent refugee from iron-curtained Czechoslovakia. Other speakers: Chase Feagins of Alliance, secretary of the state brand committee; Irwin Adamson of Cody, and W. A. Johnson, secretary-treasurer of the association. Dr. C. R. Watson of Mitchell, the president, was in charge of the meeting.

Around 250 members and guests at-



Officers of the Oregon Cattlemen's Association: (Left to right) Harry Stearns, Prineville, first vice-president; O. D. Hotchkiss, Burns, retiring president; J. C. Cecil, Burns, second vice-president; Dorman Turner, secretary; Wm. Kittredge, Klamath Falls, president.



SAFEGWAY answers  
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# How much of the Food Dollar goes for SELLING?



*When discussing the costs of food distribution, people sometimes assume that the whole of such costs, or a major part of them, are run up by retailing.*

*Charts which show the farmer's share of the food dollar spent by customers as 50¢—and label the other 50¢ as "distribution"—do not make it plain that retailing is just one of many costs paid out of the food dollar.*

*This 50¢ total cost called distribution also includes charges for storage and freight, for grading, cleaning, processing, packing and wholesaling.*

*Further, this 50¢ is an average for all farm crops. Actually the farmer's share varies widely between different crops, depending on the amount of processing and other services required. But on the basis of this "average" food dollar, let's look at Safeway costs...*

**Q** What part of the food dollar is spent by Safeway to do the retailer job?

**A** Less than 14¢. Yes, to cover all our costs from the time we put farmers' products in our stores until we sell them to customers, it takes less than 14¢ out of every dollar spent in our stores. This 14¢ pays our day-to-day retail costs—such costs as wages, rents, taxes, displaying food attractively, and inviting the public with advertising to come and buy. This 14¢ also includes a profit for Safeway.

**Q** How much profit does Safeway earn?

**A** Safeway's profit in 1949 was 1½¢ per dollar of food sales at our stores. All our costs of doing a retail business, plus a profit, total less than 14¢.

**Q** Is this 14¢ out of each dollar of Safeway sales smaller than the average costs for these same functions?

**A** Yes, 14¢ is a considerably smaller than average retailing cost, because Safeway

handles and sells more food per store and per employee. Safeway's system is one of low cost distribution of food. The efficiency of this system allows Safeway to return to farmers both *more total dollars* and a *larger share of each food dollar*.



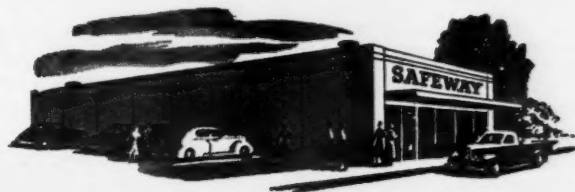
**Q** Is this 14¢ per dollar of sales more—or less—than Safeway has operated for in the past?

**A** Less. The part of the food dollar for which Safeway performs its services is lower now than it was 10 years ago. Of course, the dollar volume of our sales is larger now, due in part to increased food

prices. But our labor and other costs have climbed even more sharply, requiring us to seek constantly new ways to operate more efficiently. With total population and per capita food consumption both larger than in 1940... we can do our job today for a *smaller share of more dollars from more customers*.

**The Safeway idea** of selling more food per store and per employee isn't ours alone. We are in free competition with many stores working toward the same end.

It seems to us that is good for everybody—for farmer, customer and store man alike. We invite you to test our ideas of how a store should be run by doing your food shopping at Safeway, where almost one-fifth of all customers are farm families.



**SAFEGWAY  
STORES**

American National Secretary F. E. Molin looks on from a central vantage point as Oscar Kittredge of Lakeview, Ore., lights one up for the National's president, Loren Bamert, of Ione, Calif. —at the Oregon meeting.



tended the annual meeting of the Sandhills Cattle Association at Bassett, Nebr., on Apr. 22. The convention produced a number of records—in the attendance, the interest shown and the enthusiasm for the work of the association, which is now 12 years old.

A subject given featured attention by the cattlemen was an amendment to the by-laws pertaining to membership dues; an increase was voted upon, but on a sliding scale according to numbers of cattle owned.

New officers elected at Bassett include: Emil Fuchser of Irwin, president; Floyd Lackaff of Bassett, vice-president; Robert E. Hamilton of Valentine, secretary-manager; Ralph A. Baker of Valentine, treasurer.

The pre-convention issue of "Cow Country," official bulletin of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association at Cheyenne, contains a "50 Years Ago" feature, one paragraph of which refers to the 1900 meeting of the group. It was then that the Wyoming stockmen joined the National Live Stock Association. "A Mr. Johnston, who was assistant secretary of the national association, was present to ask the Wyoming group again . . . to become a member, and also to explain to the meeting the national livestock census being undertaken that year for the first time." The 28 cowmen present voted Yes, and the rest is history. The June 6-8 convention of the present strong Wyoming organization, at Cody, will be the 78th annual meeting.

Members of the Kannah Creek Association met with representatives of the State Game and Fish Commission to discuss the deer numbers situation in the Kannah Creek area. The meeting was at Purdy Mesa, Colo., in early May and a plan to control the critical problem was formulated.

A meeting that will lead to an active local association program and strong support of the state association was held May 13 at Steamboat Springs, Colo., where stockmen of the area reorganized

the Steamboat Springs Stock Growers Association. Officers elected were: President, Si Lockhart, Steamboat Springs; vice-president, Ernest Bridges, Clark; secretary, Howard S. Elliott, Steamboat Springs. Directors named were Marshall Nay and Elmer Dorr, Steamboat Springs; R. E. Stees, Clark; John Sandelin, Raymond Gray and Dr. J. A. Utterback, Steamboat Springs. Dave Rice, secretary of the Colorado Cattlemen's Association, and Dave Appleton, *Producer* editor, explained state and national association work.

The Trinity-Mendocino-Lake Branch of the California Cattlemen's Association met at Willits in April and at that time held an election of officers with the following results: Roland T. Hurt is the new president; Lloyd Brush, vice-president; Mary Dale Folsom, secretary. More than 60 members attended the meeting and enjoyed the group luncheon. They voted approval of donations to the American National, to the National's public relations committee and to the American National convention fund.

Dwight L. Sloan, secretary-manager of the Sandhills Cattle Association in Nebraska, has resigned to enter private business; his duties have been taken over by Robert E. Hamilton.

In Colorado stockmen of Cheyenne County have organized an association with some 75 stockmen in attendance at a first meeting held May 11 at Kit Carson. Officers of the new group, which is aiming at a membership of 200 or more, are: Don Collins, Kit Carson, president; M. K. White, Arapahoe, vice-president; C. S. Miles, Kit Carson, secretary-treasurer.

The Northwest Oklahoma Cattlemen's Association met May 9 at Woodward for its fifth annual convention. During it, Henry F. "Hank" Wilson of Arnett succeeded Ralph Barby in the presidency. Hal Cooper of Fort Supply was elected vice-president, and John Chenoweth, Jr., of Woodward was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Included on the speakers' program were Grover B. Hill, president of the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Wichita; Joe G. Montague, attorney for the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, Fort Worth, whose remarks strongly disapproved the Brannan plan, and Radford Hall, assistant executive secretary of the American National, Denver, who described activities of the organization.

Present at the meeting was Lyle Boren of Seminole, president of a newly organized group which plans to establish a state-wide cattle association. An added speaker, also, was George Cross, the state brand commissioner.

The evening entertainment included a fine barbecue and showing of the public relations film "All Flesh Is Grass."

The Oklahomans discussed plans for three quarterly meetings to be held during the next year, and for the next annual convention; the sites and dates will be decided at a later time.

In their resolutions the cattlemen urged legislation to govern recording of brands; opposed the Brannan farm plan; commended the American National Live Stock Association and the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association for their assistance.

The Florida State Cattlemen's Association has added another local association to its rolls. With the affiliation of Bradford County Cattlemen's Association, the state organization now has 39 member groups covering 42 of the 67 counties in Florida.

An interesting and informative schedule is being prepared for stockmen and guests who sit in on the four-day convention of the Colorado Cattlemen's Association in Fort Morgan, beginning June 21. Speakers already announced include Loren Bamert, president of the American National, who will appear on the closing day of the sessions; Dr. Karl D. Butler and Sherman Hoar, Logan County Agent.

The entertainment, which will include a specially planned program of events for the CowBelles, will be varied and enjoyable, according to Secretary David Rice, and the conclusion of the meeting will be marked by a 30-mile tour of the South Platte Valley.

The juniors of the Colorado Cattlemen's Association are planning special activities at the meeting at Fort Morgan, Colo., June 21-24, even though not yet organized, according to John Becksted, Red Feather Lake, Colo., who is spearheading the junior activities. A good delegation of young stockmen is expected, and all are invited.

The Santa Barbara County Branch of the California Cattlemen's Association had its annual meeting in Los Alamos some weeks ago and re-elected the following officers: B. W. Burnside, Santa Maria, president; Clarence Minetti, vice president; Stanley Brown, secretary.

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**MORE POWER** is obtained by the use of LP gas. Owners report that the horsepower of the already powerful MM model U is stepped up about 10%. On MM model U tractors the high anti-knock rating of this 100 octane fuel permits a high compression ratio of 6.8 to 1 instead of 5.4 to 1. MM *factory-built* LP gas tractors are equipped with *high* compression and *cold* manifolds. Without their use, power would be lower and fuel consumption higher.

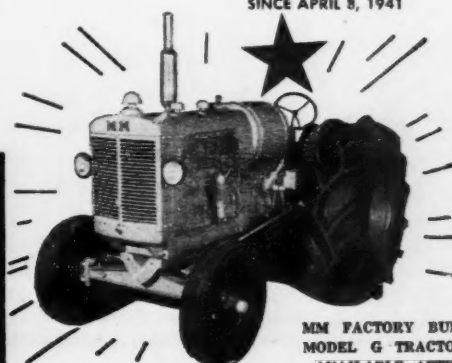
**GREATER ECONOMY** is obtained with LP gas because it is a dry gas that burns clean and prevents carbon deposit and crankcase dilution. Oil lasts several times as long owing to less contamination. LP gas also eliminates the washing of oil from cylinder walls. MM LP gas tractors run cooler. The time between tractor overhauls is greatly prolonged.

**MM LP GAS TRACTORS ARE FACTORY EQUIPPED** with special cylinder head, special carburetor, special tank built to resist pressure, and safety pop-off valves which meet requirements of all states.

**MM LP GAS TRACTORS** are available in Universal and Standard models. MM dealers have the complete facts on LP gas tractors and other quality-built MM Modern Machines, Visionlined Tractors, and Power Units . . . farm machinery recognized for quality and dependability wherever man tills the soil in the modern manner.

**QUALITY CONTROL  
IN MM FACTORIES  
ASSURES  
DEPENDABLE  
PERFORMANCE  
IN THE FIELD**

\*MM FACTORY BUILT  
SINCE APRIL 8, 1941



MM FACTORY BUILT  
MODEL G TRACTORS  
AVAILABLE AFTER  
JULY 10, 1950

# MINNEAPOLIS-MOLINE

MINNEAPOLIS 1, MINNESOTA

Dave Snedden of Bakersfield, the CCA president, and Dr. C. U. Duckworth, assistant director of the state department of agriculture, addressed the Californians.

The recently held annual meeting of the Southeastern Montana Livestock Association, at Broadus, featured speeches by J. B. Grierson, Myers; Ralph Miracle, livestock commission secretary; Lyman Brewster, Birney; E. A. Phillips, secretary of the Montana Stockgrowers Association, and Drs. Halver and Elting, in a discussion of brucellosis and shipping fever. Casey Barthelme of Olive was named president, succeeding Dan Fulton. Pete Hill of Powderville is the new vice-president. The group voted to contribute to the American National's public relations committee, and adopted a resolution protesting transplanting of elk to the southeastern part of Montana.

Periodical publication of the payroll for state and county employes will be one of the major subjects to be considered at the second quarterly meeting of the New Mexico Cattle Growers Association to be held in Carlsbad June 29-30, according to Roy Forehand, Carlsbad, N. M.

The executive committee of the California Cattlemen's Association has accepted the invitation of the Santa Barbara County Branch of CCA to hold its next annual convention in that city, December 7-9.

## U.S. Chamber of Commerce Issues Policies Statement

WHEN the Chamber of Commerce of the United States held its 30th annual meeting at Washington early in May, it adopted a number of policies under various headings. Some of these are here listed:

Although recognizing a prosperous agriculture as "a nationally sound ob-



At the May 8-10 annual meeting of the Oregon Cattlemen in Klamath Falls, the photographer snapped this group of men who are all past presidents of the association: (Left to right) Fred Phillips, Baker; Herman Oliver, John Day; Buck Snider, Paisley; Robert Lister, Paulina; O. D. Hotchkiss, Burns.

jective," the National Chamber declared that "it should not, however, be an obligation of the federal government to guarantee the prosperity of agriculture, or any other segment of the economy, by subsidies, price supports or similar devices" . . . "A national farm program should aim to protect farmers against an undue share of the burden of price declines in periods of economic depression. . . . Price supports, which should be only used in emergencies, must be flexible and at levels which will not stimulate increased production leading to unmanageable surpluses." . . . And, again on the subject of agriculture: "Further consideration should be given to organization mechanisms whereby the farmer may handle his surplus under public authority but not at government cost," and "A national farm program should give full scope to the interplay of the economic forces of supply, demand and technology which can be neither ignored nor circumvented."

On the subject of Conservation of Resources: "Ample fertile land is one of the primary basic needs for the future of the nation. Land, soil and water resources should be conserved to protect our future strength and stability."

About trade agreements: "The policy of the Trade Agreement Act should be continued," and "There should be appropriate safeguards in legislative provisions for ample public notice and open hearings, and clauses in the agreements providing, in case of unforeseen developments, for the modification or withdrawal of concessions, in order to prevent serious injury to domestic producers."

Public Lands: "The Congress should provide for continuance of payments to state and local governments in lieu of their taxes on federal properties, but the payments should be based on valuation instead of percentage of return." . . . Grazing Rights: "Consistent with the protection of the public interest and sound conservation and utilization practices, grazing permits on all federal lands should be adjudicated and administered pursuant to statutory law and thereby stabilize the utilization of the annual forage resources." . . . Acquired Lands: "Continued acquisition of real property by the federal government imposes severe burdens on many communities through the removal of such property from local and state tax rolls. . . . The Congress should provide that all acquisitions of real property . . . (during peacetime) . . . should be contingent upon the consent of the legislatures of the . . . states." . . . Disposition of Federal Lands and Other Real Estate: "The Congress should (determine which) property . . . is best adapted to private ownership, to be offered for sale as soon as possible and thus be placed on the tax rolls and in productive use by private enterprise." . . . Regional Authorities: "Federal regional authorities and any federal organizations that would substitute federal controls over natural resources by encroaching upon or displacing state jurisdiction are opposed."

## Moisture Forecasts

Average precipitation in the West is expected to be heavy in the northeastern section, light in the southwestern part and moderate elsewhere.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



Officers of the Northwest Oklahoma Cattlemen's Association. (L. to r.) Henry Wilson, Arnett, president; Hal Cooper, Fort Supply, vice-president; Ralph Barby, Laverne, retiring president; John Chenoweth, Jr., Woodward, secretary.



## THE MONTH'S MARKETS

(Continued from Page 14)

to country buyers at \$26 to \$26.50, and at Denver choice above 600 pounds reached \$28.25. Good to choice heifer calves at many points went to \$28 to \$29.25 but sales of steer calves much above \$30 were scarce because choice offerings were not available.

Each week good sized consignments of cattle from the Southwest have been moving to the Northwest but this movement is below last year and many of the cattle are thinner than a year ago. Lack of moisture may step up the movement of cattle although South Texas had some good rains late in May.

### Hog Demand Broad

Hog receipts have been moderate and demand broad. The rise in prices was sharp and many sales were at the highest level since seven months ago. Hogs are averaging lighter as fewer heavy butchers and a smaller percentage of sows have been reported. Weights from 240 pounds down sell at a premium, although the good to choice 260 to 270-pound barrows and gilts find a ready outlet.

Butcher hogs at Chicago rose \$2.50 to \$4 in a month and sows were at least \$2 higher. It is not so long ago when best hogs were selling below \$18 and currently most of the good to choice bar-

rows and gilts are selling at \$19 to \$20 with a top of \$20.30, a new high for the year. Near the close only hogs above 270 pounds or below 180 pounds were selling below \$20. Most of the good to choice sows under 450 pounds went at \$16 to \$17.50.

Shippers and small packers have been the life of the hog market but the big concerns seldom were backward once a trading basis was established and in some instances they set the pace. Considerable pork has been moving although packers increased prices because of rising live costs.

Condition of spring lambs was favorable on May 1 despite cool weather and slow growth of pastures and ranges in many sections. Texas reported some improvement in April, and California indicated favorable conditions. The Pacific Northwest and the southeastern states reported retarded development of new feed. Practically all the early lambs in Arizona have been marketed and at good weights although total marketings were down.

Spring lambs are crowding the old crop lambs out of the picture for another season and most recent shipments of old crop lambs consisted of clippers. Hardly any old wool lambs are back in the feedlots. Fort Worth is enjoying its seasonal lead in the point of receipts, and supplies elsewhere are often made up largely of natives and shorn westerns.

### Lamb Market Uneven

The market has been very uneven and sharp rises have been followed by sharp declines. Discrimination against weight was severe although big ewes suffered more than big lambs. Whenever shippers were in the market activity was a feature although these outsiders often confined their buying to the lighter weights grading good to choice. Big packers often were bearish, claiming dressed prices were unfavorable.

Slaughter ewes closed unevenly lower and at no time were in very good demand. Slaughter lambs at one time were at least \$2 higher than a month earlier but part of this advance disappeared late. Woolled lambs sold up to \$28.25 but at the close little was quotable above \$27. Shorn lambs, with number 1 and 2 pelts reached \$27.25 before the market broke. Most of the shorn ewes went downward from \$12.50 but excessively heavy kinds went below \$9.50.

Feeder lamb supplies were very limited, yet the inquiry for replacement stock reached a low ebb. Most of the lambs in producing areas have been under contract for a long time but many of them are in the hands of dealers who seem anxious to unload but are having little success even at cost. However, there was a deal recently around Chama, N. M., of 20,000 lambs at \$22.50.

## HERE ARE SOME OF THE BOYS WHO WEAR

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*Wrangler* WESTERN JEANS  
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.



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Calf Roping  
Winner—1949  
Madison Square  
Garden Rodeo



**HARRY TOMPKINS**  
Wild Horse Ride  
Winner—1949  
Madison Square  
Garden Rodeo



**BILL MAGUIRE**  
Steer Wrestling  
Winner—1949  
Madison Square  
Garden Rodeo



**ROSS DOLLARHIDE**  
Saddle Bronc  
Winner—1949  
Madison Square  
Garden Rodeo



**JIM SHOULDERS**  
Bareback Riding  
Winner—1949  
Madison Square  
Garden Rodeo

These titles are based on ratings of the Rodeo Cowboys Association.

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Blue Bell WRANGLERS are tough and rugged—and comfortable. They're made of heaviest 11-oz. Sanforized denim. They fit right when you buy them, and keep on fitting no matter how often you wash them. Men's and boys' sizes—zipper or button front.

Blue Bell's new, form-fitting women's WRANGLER is designed for trim, athletic figures in sizes 12 through 20.

The WRANGLER is the only popular-priced Western jean styled by Rodeo Ben. Like Blue Bell's Western Jacket, it's guaranteed the best made, best fitting you can buy, or your money back!

**WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCER OF WORK CLOTHES** BLUE BELL, INC., Greensboro, N. C.

**GERALD ROBERTS**  
World's Champion All-Around Cowboy—1948



# LSU ANIMAL INDUSTRY DEPT. IMPORTANT TO LA. STOCKMEN

(The following excerpts are reprinted from the Louisiana Stockman Farmer, a publication by the College of Agriculture, Louisiana State College, in cooperation with the Louisiana Cattle-men's Association and breed and farm groups.—ED.)

**D**URING the past 12 years, Louisiana has made rapid strides in all phases of livestock development—always one step in the lead from the standpoint of research and in building the finest college herds. In addition, hundreds of young men and women have been trained to return to the livestock and agricultural field as teachers and trainers themselves.

The Department of Animal Industry was started at L.S.U. in 1906. Limited by appropriations, it nevertheless began making its influence felt in the state.

Prof. J. B. Francioni, Jr., head of the department of animal industry since 1931, points out that during the past two decades livestock production has made unbelievable growth. Once occupying an obscure position in the gross farm income, livestock and livestock products now lead all other crops.

In 1948 the annual gross income from livestock passed the \$100,000,000 mark, with cotton at \$92,000,000.

The L.S.U. Department of Animal Industry, in addition to administering an extended livestock improvement program, has the responsibility of maintaining and developing the future livestock producers and processors of Louisiana.

Prior to 1924, all the work in livestock production consisted of lectures supplemented with problems projected on paper in a make-believe manner. Judging of livestock revolved around pictures or an occasional hike of two or three miles to a nearby farm. Selected classes for judging were an exception. Work was limited to farmers who could offer their live-

stock for observation and study.

Today, the herds and flocks of the department include beef cattle, sheep, swine and quarter-bred horses. Representative and, in many instances, superior animals of the different classes and breeds of livestock are developed and maintained to serve multiple objectives which include providing approved classroom and laboratory material for college students; providing meat animals for instruction in food preservation; providing animals for use by visiting 4-H club and FFA members; serving the livestock industry through such events as shows, short courses and special projects. The department not only provides many of the best bloodlines to livestock growers, but assists in locating breeding animals at various sales.

For students on the campus, the animal industry department offers work in the major fields of livestock production. Opportunities are offered for specialization in animal nutrition, animal breeding and meat processing and preservation.

The animal industry department offers work in the major fields of livestock production. Opportunities are offered for specialization in animal production, animal nutrition, animal breeding and meat processing and preservation.

The curricula in animal industry furnish the study of practical work and training in the application of scientific principles to animal production and meat processing and to preservation problems, at the same time giving an opportunity to students to take other courses in general agriculture required for a well-rounded education.

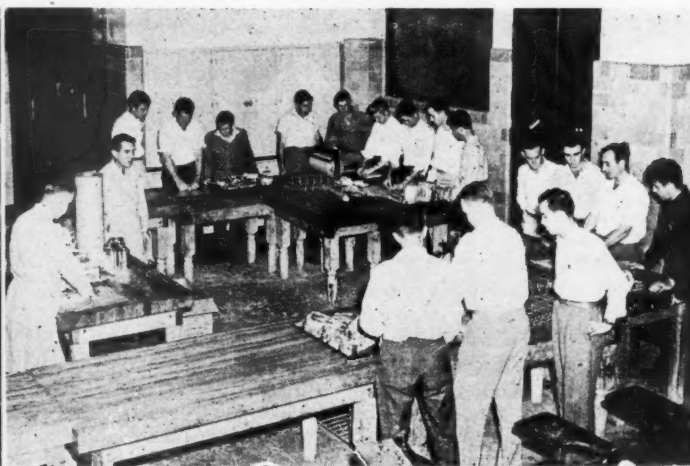
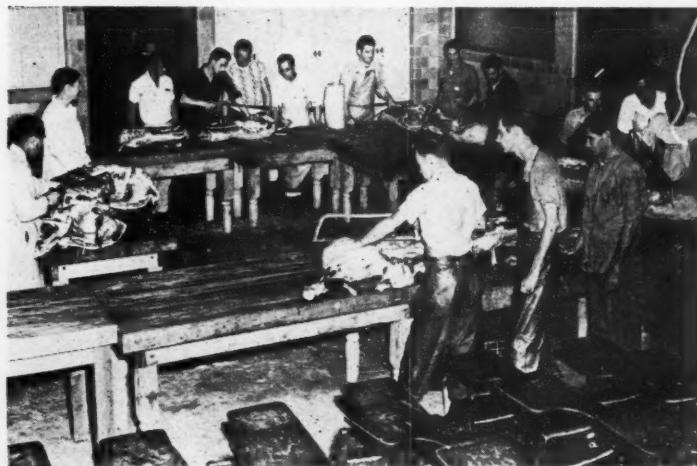
Animal industry majors may prepare themselves to manage commercial farms and related enterprises, to serve as agricultural extension workers, agricultural high school teachers, to work with various governmental agencies and with commercial organizations such as feed



Professor Francioni explains the system of grading beef carcasses according to U. S. standard grades to the class in livestock marketing shown above. The group has previously graded the same animal on foot prior to being slaughtered and is now checking live grades with the actual carcass grade.

companies and railroads. Specialization in meat processing and food preservation is designed to train students for work in meat research, school or community food preservation centers and frozen-food locker plant operation.

The department's farming units provide students with fundamental training in the selection, breeding, feeding, management and marketing of livestock. This is supplemental with facilities to train students in slaughtering of animals, the cutting and curing of meat, the sharp freezing of meats and food preservation in general. Students are offered BS and MS degrees through the department of animal industry. Graduate and undergraduate work is given in each of the major fields of specialization. Students are given ample opportunity to make trips to agricultural fairs both in the state and out of state. The beef and dairy herds are exhibited at many fairs during the show season.



At left, the class in farm meats, directed by Professor Crown, learns how to block the beef carcass into cuts which will later be made into steaks, roasts, etc. At right, the class in meat preservation receives instruction in proper methods of wrapping beef for sharp freezing and storing at zero.



## Washington Notes

The Commodity Credit Corporation has only funds sufficient to continue the price support programs now in effect through June. Senate leaders have thus far been unable to get consideration on the floor for a bill which would increase CCC funds by 2 billion dollars and the agriculture secretary has in turn been unable to announce any price support plans.

Farmers are said to be relatively unconcerned as yet about this delay and farm prices are remaining fairly steady. There is, of course, some disagreement among leading farm groups about the program to be adopted, and in the meantime the House Agriculture Committee is reportedly preparing to hold hearings on a possible alternative to the Brannan plan. Under it, farmers would pay an annual premium on each commodity, based on the price or the farmer's acreage in it. In return, the farmer would be guaranteed a minimum price. The USDA is believed unwilling to consider this insurance program if there is a chance for the Brannan proposals to be adopted.

A bill to expand the government's Social Security system has been approved by the Senate Finance Committee and is expected to get quick Senate action. It would bring in, on a compulsory basis, about 5,000,000 self-employed persons, excluding farmers; about 800,000 full-time hired hands (but not sharecroppers); 1,000,000 domestic servants who are more or less regularly employed in the same households, and 600,000 employees of non-profit organizations. Also included on a voluntary basis would be about 2,000,000 state and local government employees.

On May 10 Agriculture Secretary Brannan announced that the National Forest Board of Review, established in May of 1948, has been renamed the National Forest Advisory Council for reasons of clarity and to differentiate this group more clearly from the National Forest Advisory Board of Appeals, a five-man board established Jan. 17 of this year.

Prices of farm products in the past two years have been declining while rail freight rates have been rising, according to a report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, USDA. The report indicates that many shippers are likely to seek less costly forms of transportation or to ship shorter distances than when rail rates were more favorable. (It is thought that the price-rate situation is likely to get worse for most agricultural products moving by rail.)

Read the material on pages 27 and 7 about the shift in federal beef grades. Then write down your views and send them in to Washington.

June, 1950



You can't always tell  
**GOOD  
SOIL**  
by looking  
at it

**Does it contain the necessary trace minerals. Is it deficient in a way you cannot see?**

**UNLESS** soils contain the vital trace minerals — iron, copper, cobalt, manganese, and iodine — literally measured in ounces and pounds per acre—crops cannot contain them and livestock don't get them. The result: your dairy cows, hogs, sheep, and beef animals are not as healthy, as thrifty, as profitable as they might be.

*Here's why:* Livestock need trace minerals, in combination with salt, for the most efficient digestion and assimilation of feed. The chlorine of salt helps make the hydrochloric acid needed to digest protein. The sodium

of salt is needed to digest fats and carbohydrates. Trace minerals are needed for the proper functioning of the enzyme, vitamin, and hormone systems, the basic life activities, that convert feed nutrients into blood, bone, muscle, tissue, and milk.

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**LIVESTOCK NEED IODINE** for the hormone thyroxine in the thyroid gland which controls all body activities.



**LIVESTOCK NEED MANGANESE** for reproduction, for milk flow in mother animals, for sound bone growth.



**LIVESTOCK NEED IRON AND COPPER** for making red blood cells which carry oxygen needed throughout the body. Prevents nutritional anemia.



**LIVESTOCK NEED COBALT** for a healthy condition in the intestines, for better use of feed, for making blood.



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Next to your regular salt supply, put a few pounds of Morton's Trace Mineralized Salt. You'll be surprised how your animals will go for the trace mineralized salt, showing their need for the iron, copper, cobalt, manganese, and iodine it contains. Send for Free Booklet and Folders. MORTON SALT CO., Box 781, Chicago 90, Illinois.



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*Free Choice*  
**TRACE MINERALIZED SALT**  
For Healthier, Thriftier Livestock



# Summary of Recommendations by National Forest Board of Review

**T**HE PRODUCER has carried several editorials and items about the recent recommendations of the National Forest Board of Review (now called the National Forest Advisory Council) on the grazing situation on the Roosevelt National Forest. The report is of general interest because it gives the views of a group not directly concerned with the use of the forest lands. Members of the board are Dr. J. J. McDonald of the forestry department of Iowa State College, chairman; Dr. R. R. Renne, president of Montana State, and Dr. Jonathan Forman of Columbus, Ohio. The summary of the report is given in full:

1. An unfortunate situation exists between the Forest Service and the grazing interests in the Roosevelt National Forest area. In the interest of all concerned this situation should be improved or corrected.

2. The range lands or important watersheds which were visited showed excessive deterioration.

3. An evaluation of the various uses on the Roosevelt National Forest indicates that these should be considered on the following priority basis: watershed values, first; recreation, including camping, picnicking, tourist travel, hunting and fishing, second; grazing, third; and timber uses, fourth.

4. Closure of limited areas to grazing

on vital watersheds seems to be justified where steep topography, erosive soil and lack of vegetative cover make such action imperative in safeguarding the water and soil resources but should not be applied generally and there should be a clear and general understanding that it is not a major policy of the Forest Service to exclude grazing on any except such particularly unsuitable, limited areas.

5. In the administration of timber sales, cutting practices should be limited in such a way to protect the watershed values. This may involve elimination of all timber cutting on critical areas and require selective cutting and protection of soil cover by careful logging practices on all timber sales.

6. In the granting of "on and off" and "private land" permits, the permittee should be required to submit a lease or other authority in writing for the use of the private land which is to be covered under such permits.

7. This is an extremely difficult time in which to make major adjustments in allotments of livestock on the forest because of high prices and high profit possibilities in the livestock industry. There is on the Roosevelt forest an accumulation or backlog of needed adjustments that might have been made gradually over a period of years with general acceptance, had not World War II intervened, followed by continued high prices. In general, your board recognizes the acute need of adjustments and the necessity for cuts in allotments on much of the forest, but recommends a careful consideration of these adjustments with the view towards spreading major reductions, to achieve moderate grazing over a period of more than three years, possibly five years, and eliminating all livestock only in very limited areas where extremely steep topography, eroding soil and lack of vegetation make such action impera-

tive to safeguard water and soil resources.

Until more conclusive research results are available, covering a longer period of time, or until sub-climax vegetations have been definitely proved to be inadequate for the multiple use job to be done, the board does not recommend complete exclusion of all livestock grazing on most forest areas.

It is assumed that efforts will be made to secure action of responsible state and other agencies to obtain proportionate reductions in big game populations in keeping with reductions with livestock numbers.

8. Before cuts in grazing allotments are put into effect a careful "on the ground" survey with the permittee should be made and full explanations and discussion of the necessity for such cuts should be given in order to minimize misunderstandings. It is understood that this procedure is usually followed.

9. The Forest Service should adopt a definite policy of promoting better crop and forage production on private lands of permittees, especially where national forest allotment cuts are necessary. This should involve cooperation with the Extension Service, Soil Conservation Service and other agencies.

10. Secure the full cooperation of the sportsmen's associations and the state game officials in working out a positive program to control wildlife population, particularly big game, in order to secure a proper balance of use between game animals and domestic livestock.

11. The technical procedures for range management on the Roosevelt National Forest appear to be sound in the light of present available information. Additional consideration should be given to the possibility of using sub-climax forage vegetation as a reasonable approach toward satisfactory range economy on parts of the forest.

12. The need for an intensified range research program is apparent. This should involve especially the following lines:

(a) Reseeding experiments, including both perennial and annual plant species.

(b) Study of sub-climax types of vegetation in the economy of the range.

(c) Replacement of cheatgrass on depleted range areas with better species.

(d) Establishment of additional demonstration range plots to show, in weight of forage or pounds of meat produced, the good economy in moderate range use as against over use. (Similar to the Pole Hill plots.)

13. It is apparent that more federal funds for improvement of range facilities would increase the productiveness of the range in some districts and would be a factor in minimizing livestock allotment cuts. The principal needs are for fences and the development of stock watering places.

14. Much of the conflict in the Roosevelt area results from emotional reactions due to proddings of writers, some of whom are ill-informed or are interested in seeing the controversy continued. An effort to have the public fully in-



Participants in the recent meeting of the American National's public relations executive committee at Denver. (L. to r.) Standing: Henry Bledsoe of Cheraw, Colo., president of the Colorado Cattlemen's Association; Loren C. Bamert, Lone, Calif., president of the National; Milton C. Simpson, Volborg, Mont., head of the Montana Stockgrowers (whose name was inadvertently omitted from the write-up on the meeting in last month's PRODUCER). Seated: Sam C. Hyatt, Hyattville, Wyo., who was named chairman of the public relations committee; Roy Forehand, Carlsbad, N. M., president of the New Mexico Cattle Growers, and F. Howard Sinclair of Sheridan, Wyo., the public relations adviser.



formed should help to keep the emotions in equilibrium.

15. It is believed that a more aggressive public relations program should be undertaken by the Forest Service. This should not be delegated to one or two specialists only, but should become the studied program of each person from the regional office down to and including the ranger district.

16. There seems to be opportunity for greatly extending the educational program with reference to the resources and uses of the national forests in the Colorado region. All the educational facilities should be brought into play, including the schools, clubs, the press, the radio, illustrated lectures, "show me" trips, demonstration and by making use of other federal or state agencies. An intensified educational effort should have its effect in developing better public relations and also ease some of the emotional aspects in evidence. A forest resources board for Colorado should become a vital factor in the educational program.

17. When and if changes in Forest Service personnel are needed, unusual care should be given in making assignments in this region in order to make sure that the men assigned have the particular qualifications which will assist in securing better relationships between the Forest Service and the public.

18. The board definitely recommends the formation of a forest resources board for Colorado whose personnel should adequately represent all of the major groups concerned with the use of the resources of the national forests in the state, with authority to make recommendations to the regional forester and with right of appeal to the chief of the Forest Service and the Secretary of Agriculture.

#### CORRECTION

We cooked up a fine mess of silage in our caption for the 25,000-ton pit, pictured on Page 9 in the May issue. The pit invariably stores hegari each year—the barley and cottonseed meal that some gremlin mixed in with the type didn't really belong in the recipe!

### My Neighbors

By BILL PAULSON



"Whenever the Bureaucrats 'feel the pulse of the people', why is it they always 'put the finger' on our pocketbooks?"

June, 1950

## CALF PULLER

The most practical instrument produced for the cattle industry in years, and the only one of its kind in the World. We will be glad to mail you a circular. Write for it today.

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HOUSES AT 10 LEADING MARKETS

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KANSAS CITY, MO.	SIoux CITY, IOWA	OGDEN, UTAH
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.		

## BEST YEARS OF BOSSIE'S LIFE

Tests on cows and calves that had been in the breeding herds at the U. S. Range Livestock Experiment Station near Miles City, Mont., for at least nine years show breeding cows reached mature weight at about five years of age, with, however, little change in weight after 3½ years. Minimum calf birth weights were obtained from four-year-old cows and maximum calf weaning weights from six-year-olds. The study indicated the best producing years for a range cow are from four to eight years of age. Cows should be culled from the herd at 10 years.

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RESTORE CIRCULATION! IN LIVESTOCK!

Throw away your rubbing brush! Old fashioned! Hard work and does not provide the stimulation needed.

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Easy, gliding action on affected part induces circulation and tones muscles with its gently calibrated vibrations. Simply plug into any AC socket. Used by leading veterinarians, cattlemen and stables. MONEY BACK GUARANTEE! Order today! Send C. O. D. plus postage. Enclose check or M. O.—we pay postage. Only \$50.00.

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Many Valuable Territories Open.  
Write for Particulars!

## Oscillation Equipment Co.

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## For the animal

# ON THE SICK LIST

Young cattle are often infected with stomach worms. Symptoms are loss of appetite and condition, weakness, rough coat and diarrhea. Treatment is the same as for sheep except that the animal gets a larger dose.

If you are painting around the place, see that cattle don't lick up any paint. They are more sensitive to paint poisoning than any other domestic animal.

Range cattle can inherit a susceptibility to eye cancer, according to USDA. In purebred herds, where records are kept, progeny of affected mature animals should be culled to prevent the tendency from being continued.

Pinkeye in cattle may be treated by spraying over affected areas a powder supplied by pharmaceutical firms. They also make a bacterin to aid in preventing complications.

Pharmaceutical companies also manu-

facture bacterin for use shortly after birth to aid in preventing calf scours and also medication for treatment by mouth.

If you add 1 per cent creoline or pine oil to a warm bath for your dog you can kill the fleas. A tablespoon of powdered DDT rubbed through his fur or a bath in 5 per cent DDT is not poisonous to dogs (but don't use it on cats). Use the bath water to wash out his kennel. . . A new rabies vaccine for dog immunization has been announced by Lederle Laboratories.

Single-shot doses that give immunity from blackleg and malignant edema and seasonal protection against shipping fever have recently been announced by Cutter Laboratories.

There is another "common" disease that cattle get and that is in the form of foreign bodies like pieces of wire, nails, screws, staples, bolts, etc. Prevent this trouble by picking up loose articles of this kind and putting them where cattle can't eat them.

## ARTIFICIAL BREEDING WIDELY USED IN DAIRY HERDS

Nearly 3,000,000 dairy cows were enrolled in artificial breeding associations in 1949, indicating that one cow in nine in the country will probably be bred artificially in 1950. Associations are now operating in 47 states and in Alaska. On Jan. 1, 2,827,530 cows in 372,968 herds were enrolled in 1,460 associations, according to Dr. J. F. Kendrick of the Bureau of Dairy Industry. Compared with the previous year, this is an increase of 56,791, or 18 per cent, in the number of herds, and 415,370, or 17.2 per cent, in the number of cows.

## USES PUP TENT FOR CALVES

Mose Trego, rancher in Lincoln County, Nebr., has worked out a pup tent shelter for newborn calves that enables them to keep warm in their first hours of life in cold or stormy spring weather. Mr. Trego feels that the number of calves he has saved with the idea have almost repaid him already for the expense of the canvas and making up of the little tents. They are around 30 or 36 inches square and about 30 inches high. The rods can be wagon end gate rods, inserted in the ground to form a framework.

## RADIO-TELEPHONE OPENS AREA

Radio-telephone will soon make telephone communication possible for the first time for nearly 100 farmers and ranchers in a previously isolated area in eastern Las Animas County, Colorado. A joint project by the farmers themselves and the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company will connect telephones through a new exchange at Kim, Colo., to the company's

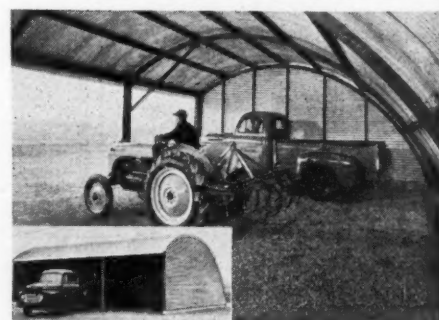
Trinidad office by radio; the radio hop will cover about 65 miles.

## BRAND CONFERENCE DATE SET

Twenty-three states may take part in the Western States Brand Conference, which is to be held in Salt Lake City, Utah, June 19-20. The objective is to gain more uniformity in brand inspection practices in the West. Claude Olson, Ludlow, S. D., is president of the conference and W. M. Rasmussen, Rapid City, is secretary.

## FEED TWICE AS EFFECTIVE WHEN STEERS GET SALT

The effect of withholding salt on steer gains was brought out during the 37th annual livestock feeders' day at Kansas State College, Manhattan, on May 6. Over a 327-day period, steers allowed free access to salt gained 65 pounds more than steers not having access to salt. The two lots were treated similarly throughout the trial with that one excep-



New quonset steel, arch rib utility building made by the Great Lakes Steel Corp. in Detroit. The 24-foot wide building's length may be any number of 12-foot units.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



tion. During the winter of 1949-50, steer calves with free access to salt gained 1.26 pounds per head daily; calves allowed no salt gained only 0.65 pounds a day. The amount of feed required to produce 100 pounds of gain was almost twice as high for the calves not allowed access to salt.

## Find Sprayed Pastures Not Harmful to Stock

Recent tests have shown there is little need to worry that 2,4-D and similar weed killers on pasture consumed by livestock will injure the animals. Michigan State College researchers disclose that even when herbicides were used in strengths two to four times normal application the sprayed pasture had no harmful effect upon livestock it carried. Horses, dairy and beef cattle, sheep, swine and chickens were used in the experiments; they were weighed throughout the tests but showed no appreciable changes. Milk production records were kept on the dairy cattle and those on sprayed lots showed no drop in production. The stock showed no preference for the sprayed material, contrary to some belief. The experiment will be continued to determine if products from livestock, such as milk and eggs, show any contamination from these commonly used chemicals.

## Range Management Group Plans Arizona Meeting

The Arizona section of the American Society of Range Management and the Interagency Range and Livestock Committee will hold a joint meeting at the Fort Valley Experimental Forest near Flagstaff, Ariz., June 13-14. Among the speakers on the program is John Babbitt, president of the Arizona Cattle Growers. Sectional meetings of the society give members opportunity to discuss mutual problems and possible ways of solving them.



"Roger brought some playthings along."

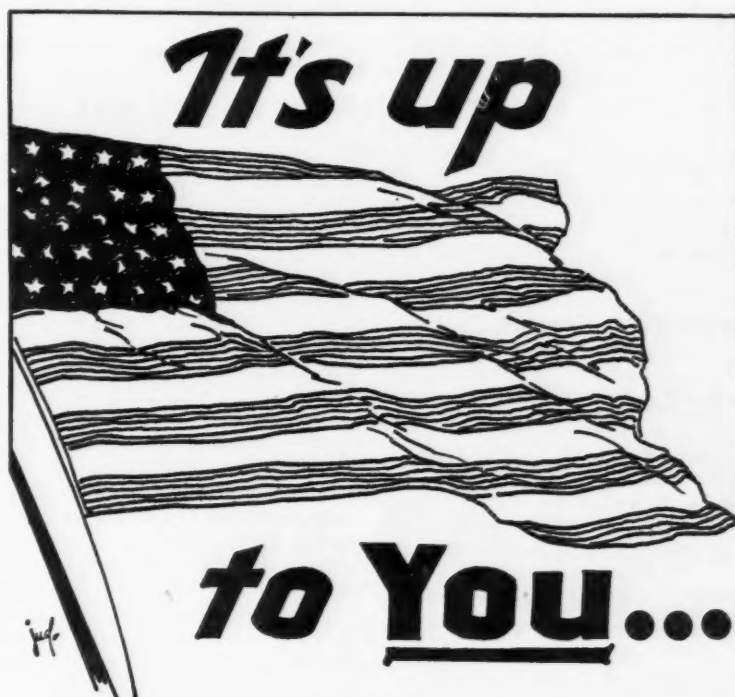
## NEW BOOK ON WATER USE

Mont H. Saunderson, a veteran of 25 years' experience in the field of agricultural economics and author of many articles and bulletins in his chosen field (some of which have appeared in the **Producer**) has written a new book, "Western Land and Water Use." In it, he brings out the problems now being faced by the West after the rapid influx of population during and after the war years—problems of how best to husband land and water resources in the interest of the West's own future and the nation's economy. Mr. Saunderson then explores the possibilities for solving these problems, offering suggested steps in a corrective program. The University of Oklahoma Press at Norman is publisher of this 272-page illustrated and indexed volume; the price, \$3.75.

## NEW FILMS OF INTEREST

The story of the central livestock market and its important role in American life is graphically told in a new color moving picture which the Chicago Stock Yards has just released. The film, titled "Chicago, USA—Super Livestock Market," traces the history of the livestock industry. The movie is available for showing at farm and livestock organization meetings.

A new film of the West, in color, has been produced by the American Stockyards Association. Called "Today's Chisholm Trail," the sound movie in 25 minutes brings viewers the beginning and development of the cattle industry. Available at group meetings; make inquiries from Ideal Pictures, 714 - 18th St., Denver 2, Colo.



"THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, That we, the members of the American National Livestock Association in convention assembled at Miami, Florida, January 5, 1950, reaffirm our solemn conviction that the future health, strength and prosperity of our country depends on the reestablishment and **maintenance of free and competitive enterprise** and hereby pledge ourselves as individuals and as an association to diligently and actively work towards this objective and toward the defeat of the fallacious philosophies that are beguiling our country into socialism."

This livestock market is one of the team of free and competitive enterprises of the livestock industry. It's up to you to keep it by consigning your livestock when ready for sale to the Great Western free and competitive market.

UNION  
★ ★  
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The GREAT WESTERN MARKET

# SALES

**June  
12  
Wyoming**

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Annual Sale — Registered Herefords  
DAYTON, WYO. — JUNE 12

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**JUNE  
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**700 HEAD**

421 Choice Females with  
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### PATTERSON HEREFORD DISPERSION!

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Write Geo. and Lorin Duemeland for Catalogues and Hotel Reservations

### PIKES PEAK GROUP SETS SALE

In Colorado, Pikes Peak Cattlegrowers will hold a registered Aberdeen-Angus sale in Colorado Springs on Sept. 5. This will be the first of four events to be staged by the Pikes Peak group in the fall; other events will include a calf sale for 4-H and FFA members, a big all-breed feeder sale in October and the Hereford sale set for Nov. 6.

### ANGUS FILM RELEASED

A new sound motion picture in color, entitled "Modern Beef Cattle," has been issued by the American Aberdeen-Angus Association. This film, the second produced by the association, is devoted to a study of modern beef type animals; it is designed to assist the student and beginning breeder in his judging and selection of Aberdeen-Angus.

### CHICAGO FEEDER SHOW

The sixth annual Chicago Feeder Cattle Show and Sale is planned for Oct. 26-27, it has been announced by the officials. The cattle will be judged and sold in carload units of 20 head each. Cash prizes totaling \$4,100 are offered in four classes: steer and heifer calves and yearling steers and heifers. Cash premiums are offered by the operators of the market, and by the American-Aberdeen-Angus, Hereford and Shorthorn breed associations. No entry fee is charged.

### LARGEST SINGLE BULL DEAL

One of the largest single-bull sales of recent times was that made last year by Painter Hereford Ranches, Denver, and Roggen, Colo., to Sinton & Brown, who breed commercial Herefords in the Southwest and feed cattle extensively in California. Jack Mansfield, second vice-president of the American National, Vega, Texas, and J. Smiley Triplett, Amarillo, Texas, cattlemen, were among those who inspected and selected the cattle involved in the sale.

### MONTANA HEREFORD TOUR SET

The Montana Hereford Association has released some of the plans for its "Vigilante" Hereford tour, June 8-10. The trip, second in a state-wide series sponsored by the association, will include the fabulous Big Hole Basin with its "nutgrass" range and excellent commercial and purebred herds, and a visit to historic Virginia City, territorial capital of Montana.

### MILKING SHORTHORN SOCIETY MOVES TO NEW HEADQUARTERS

More than 800 breeders of Milking Shorthorns, representing all state associations and members of the American Milking Shorthorn Society from every state, attended the dedication of the new headquarters building of the society in Springfield, Mo., last month. Following the dedication the National Dedication Congress Sale was held; 54 females consigned from 14 states sold for a total of \$43,205 (average, \$800). A record price for the United States on a female of the breed was set at \$5,600, the top of the sale.

### FIRST HEREFORD CONGRESS TREATS OF VARIOUS PHASES

The first International Hereford Congress, held May 12-13 at Great Falls, Mont., consisted of panel discussions on type, management and marketing, and drew more than 300 livestock men from 19 states and Canada.

The event, first of its kind ever conducted, was sponsored by the Montana Hereford Association, president of which is Claude Windecker of Ennis.

In the type-and-size discussion, members of the panel brought out that experience and research show larger animals make consistently greater total gains on little more feed and dress out better than smaller kinds. One packer-buyer stressed that ranch efficiency must be improved to meet the possibility of a

drop in profit margins. Some consideration was given to the idea of directing breeding toward heavier hind quarters and lighter shoulders. The need for, or desirability of, crossbreeding was ruled out in favor of crossing existing Hereford lines.

In regard to herd and ranch management, emphasis was given to the selection of quality bulls and cows, animal health and nutrition and increasing grass production. The health of bulls should be checked twice yearly and the use of preventive vaccines whenever possible was recommended. Avoidance of overstocking and availability of emergency feed were also urged.

About merchandising of cattle, it was agreed that breeders should sell their animals with the idea that they must stand behind their product so that buyers will return again and again. The show ring was said to have advantages far outweighing the disadvantages; culling of poor breeding animals and their mothers was encouraged.

### VON FORELL HEREFORD SALE BRINGS AVERAGE OF \$569

In the late-April sale held on the von Forell Ranch near Wheatland, Wyo., a total of 44 bulls sold for a total of \$25,040. Fifteen of the bulls came from the ranch of Ora Randall at Mitchell, Nebr., and brought \$5,640. The 29 von Forell animals averaged \$670, and the top 10 sellers of the event showed an average price of \$1,071. A September,

**Neckyoke  
Jones  
Says:**



Accordin' to idel roomer, the Forest Service is settin' up a advisory board for the Big Horn National Forest. This here board is to be made up of representation from the cattlemen, sheepmen, water users, timber, wildlife, Izaak Walton League, cabin owners, winter sports, the Junior college, two from labor unions and a bizness man. The Forest fellers overlooked the Boys Scouts, The Society of Prevention of Cruelty to Coyotes, The Lonely Hearts Club, two bridge whist clubs an' the winder washers of the United Nations. A stockman settin' down with that bunch would stand as much show as a snow-ball in a bake oven. As fer as we have heard winter sports in the Big Horns is mostly held in the Mint Bar in Sheridan. However, you got to give the Forest boys credit—they don't want nobody left out—except mebbe the stockman. It sure looks like the latter will have plenty of advice on grazin'. They are all meat eaters too—even the Forest boys.—F.H.S.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



1948, bull that proved the top attraction in the sale went for the highest price; a Nebraskan who paid \$2,700 for him also purchased a half-brother of this animal for \$1,150. A number of Wyoming buyers bid successfully on other sale highs.

## Proposes Shift in U. S. Beef Grades

THE Production and Marketing Administration of the Department of Agriculture, as stated elsewhere in this issue, invites comments and views on a proposed revision of federal grade standards for steer, heifer and cow beef so as to bring them more in line with present marketing practices.

Under the changes proposed (reported in previous issues of the PRODUCER), the present Prime and Choice beef grades would be combined under the name Prime, the present Good grade would be renamed Choice, and a new grade to be called Good would include beef from high quality young cattle now graded commercial.

The need for a change in the present Commercial grade has been recognized by the department for some time. To meet this need the department last summer proposed dividing the present Commercial grade into two new grades. Comments received on this proposal, however, were largely unfavorable, and subsequently the National Beef Industry Advisory Committee recommended that the department invite comments on the revision being proposed now. Although this committee is not an official department group, it has representation from cattlemen, farmers, feeders, packers, retailers and other interested producer and distributor groups.

The proposed revision would accomplish the objective of the department's earlier proposal, which was to increase the effectiveness of federal grades as a standard or guide for trading in younger beef. It would do this by putting into another grade the beef from younger animals now included in the present Commercial grade. Commercial grade has had little use because beef of this grade currently covers too wide a range, being

## PR Film's Itinerary

The American National's public relations film, "All Flesh Is Grass," continues on its far-flung way. Thus far, it has been televised in Washington, D. C., St. Paul (twice), Chicago (twice), Philadelphia (to be shown again later), Salt Lake City, Los Angeles, Baltimore and Cleveland.

The all-color, sound picture is also scheduled for future showing in Omaha, Phoenix, San Francisco, Birmingham (two stations), Louisville (two stations), Atlanta and St. Louis.

Estimated audience of these stations is more than 3,000,000.

# BULLS

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produced from the youngest animals classed as beef to the oldest animals coming to market. Under the current proposal this young beef would be sold under the grade named Good, whereas under the earlier proposal it would have been sold under a new grade name to be called Regular. Beef of this grade would have a high ratio of lean to fat. This, combined with the general natural tenderness inherent in the meat of young animals, should make beef of this grade highly acceptable to a large group of consumers, both from a taste and economy standpoint.

In addition, the current proposal would help to achieve a wider use of grading terms that are familiar to all who buy and sell beef. While the change would not affect the quantity of beef available in the varying degrees of finish and quality, it would provide a better overall grade basis for consumers, dealers and others to use in buying and selling beef. In recent years, the term Prime as applied to a grade of beef has had little use because beef of this grade has been practically unavailable to most consumers. The proposed merger of the present Prime and Choice grades would make the percentage of beef available under the grade name Prime more in line with the percentage of finished beef meeting this grade specification when the grades were first established.

The department noted that offsetting this advantage, at least in part, is the disadvantage that would seem to lie in the proposed shift in all the consumer grades currently in use. This disadvantage, although important during the period in which consumers, retailers, and all others who deal in beef would be

familiarizing themselves with the new terminology, need be only temporary. The department, if the proposed revision is adopted, would make every effort to inform all users of beef grades of the significance of the changes.

Under the proposed changes in beef grading, if adopted, beef seen in retail shops would include:

**Prime**—(A combination of the present Prime and Choice.) This grade would provide an excellent quality beef with a wide selection of cuts suitable for broiling and roasting.

**Choice**—(The present Good.) This grade would consist of high quality beef which would be leaner than Prime. Cuts would be tender and juicy with a desirable flavor. Many cuts could be broiled or roasted.

**Good**—(Beef from young animals now included in Commercial.) Beef of this grade would be relatively tender and cuts would have less fat than Choice.

**Commercial**—(The remainder of the present Commercial.) This grade would provide many economical meat dishes. Beef of this grade would come mostly from mature animals and cuts would require different methods of cooking because of less natural tenderness.

Grade revisions in the proposal announced would affect only the beef grades Prime, Choice, Good and Commercial. Standards for Utility, Cutter and Canner grades would remain unchanged.

Your comment on the proposal should be mailed before July 11. The address: Director, Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.



# LADIES' CHOICE



## Through a RANCH HOUSE WINDOW

Meet Mrs. George F. Ellis, our guest editor this month.—Dorothy McDonald, Editor.

THE wagon goes out tomorrow on the summer branding work. For days everyone on the place has been getting ready.

\* \* \*

Away back in April there was a great hammering and clanging in the shop as Eugenio made new branding irons to replace some that were getting burned out.

This blacksmithing, as usual, took place about the time I wished I could have him dig the tree roots out of the flower beds. But on a cattle ranch cattle come before flowers—though they do say that once, long ago, after Judge had dug out all the flower beds during a particularly busy time, he was heard to remark—somewhat caustically I expect—that whether they had any calves on the Bell that year or not, at least they'd have flowers.

\* \* \*

About 10 days ago the bronc breaker turned in this year's young horses. Now each of the cowboys has two or three of them in his string. Almost every day since then they have been riding them a little, training them to start and stop, and to neck-rein so they will be of some use on the wagon work.

I can't get a thing done in my house for watching to see how they are working out, hoping anxiously that my favorites will make me proud.

\* \* \*

Along with working out their bronses every day, the boys have been shoeing their other horses—nine or ten apiece—out under the wagon shed. Backs are tired, and tempers will be short before they have finished. Few horses really

care for this procedure any more than the boys do.

Day before yesterday they roached the manes of the hoodlum wagon team and of the four big buckskin horses which are worked to the chuck wagon. Most of them took the new electric clippers very calmly, but Mustard just did manage to stay under the wagon shed.

\* \* \*

The last few days there has been a great getting ready of gear—for most of the boys will not be back into Headquarters until the branding work is over two or three weeks from now. Saddle blankets have been scrubbed on the car rack out by the water tower and hung on the fence to dry. The clothes lines in the bunk house yard have been full of Levis and underwear and shirts and sox. The boys like to start with all their clothes clean.

Bed rolls have been re-organized, and teepees waterproofed. Chaps, bridles and hackamores have all been gone over and put in good shape. New boots have been ordered—though some of them won't get here on time; and old ones have been sent to town for new heels or soles or "foxing."

\* \* \*

Both wagons have been greased and put in good condition. . . . Last year the cowboys took the beds off both of them, set them on saw horses under the big cottonwoods in the back yard and gave them fresh coats of green paint. The day was lovely and they were very proud of their work. Then, before they even got their brushes put away, a whirlwind came dancing through the corrals and right on past their freshly painted wagon beds—scattering dust and leaves with a lavish hand.

\* \* \*

The wagon cook has scrubbed the

chuck box, the dishes and pots and pans and dutch ovens and coffee pots. They have all been put in their exact and long-accustomed places, and the two wash tubs hung on behind.

This afternoon he will hitch one of the teams to the wagon and drive it around to the commissary door. There he and the wagon boss will load supplies. Sugar, salt, baking powder, soda and spices, beans, canned tomatoes, syrup and honey, macaroni, rice, vinegar, pickles and matches will all be stowed away in the two big built-in boxes inside the ends of the wagon bed.

Boxes of soap flakes for washing dishes and towels will be emptied into a five-gallon cream can. Flour and coffee will be poured into big galvanized cans. (They make handy seats to offer visitors.) These cans, with another holding lard and still another for the clean towels and dish towels, will be loaded in the space between the two boxes.

The ropes and stakes for the rope corral, the stakes for the wagon fly and a sledge hammer have already been checked and put in the box on the right-hand side of the wagon bed. The fire shovel, pot rack and pot hooks are in the box on the left side of the wagon.

\* \* \*

Tomorrow morning the wagon will be driven around back to the cellar for potatoes and onions, and to the meat house for bacon, the can of lard, dried fruits and a quarter of beef. The beef will be wrapped in a piece of tarp or heavy canvas which will be kept around it, lying on the ground under the wagon, by day. At night it will be unwrapped and hung on the side of the wagon to cool.

The next step will be in front of the Bunkhouse to load the dozen or so bed rolls which the cowboys have laid across the low, box-topped picket fence. Two men on top of the wagon will pile the beds in place as others on the ground pitch them up.



Coffee while the biscuits are cookin' . . . A 1946 picture of a Bell wagon camped at the Perra Corals. (Photograph courtesy Barnes & Caplin, Albuquerque, N. M.)



Once more the wagon will be driven around to the commissary door. This time the great heavy wagon fly, carefully folded, will be tossed up by four men and arranged over the center of the pile of bed rolls. Two heavy ropes, crossing over the folded wagon fly, will be drawn down tight, and tied hard and fast to the four corners of the wagon bed.

Out by the wagon shed the team will be unhitched and left in the corral until after noon.

\* \* \*

While this is going on someone else will be seeing that the hoodlum wagon is properly loaded; the water barrel in the back end will be filled; the teepee poles and the poles for the wagon fly will be strapped on the side.

In a box on the left side of the wagon will be put a five-gallon can of coal oil. It isn't true that the boys burn mostly oil and would starve or freeze without it. We might have enough rain to get the wood wet.

Oats for the teams, the sacked-up teepees, the branding irons, a couple of axes, a sledge hammer, extra bridles and hackamores all go in the wagon bed. Horse shoes, hammers, nippers and rasps are kept in a box under the seat. The dehorning outfit, bloodstopper and the horseshoe nails go in the jockey box on the front seat of the wagon bed.

The vaccinating outfit is kept in the jockey box on the chuck wagon because it doesn't go bouncing over so much rough country as the hoodlum wagon, which must be always hauling wood and water. The vaccine is kept in the wagon with the groceries because it is cooler there.

At noon there will be a big dinner at the Bunkhouse, with ice cream and cake. . . . One year one of the boys who was taken on for the branding work had previously worked on a dude ranch. He was pretty handy with the guitar, and like to sing, too. So while we finished our ice cream, sitting around on the Bunkhouse porch, he obliged with "Sioux City Sue," and we all joined in—in regular movie style.

\* \* \*

About one o'clock the boys will catch and saddle horses. The teams will be hitched to the wagons while everybody stands around seeing it well done.

The hoodlum driver will climb up on the wagon seat—somewhat gingerly. The team is fresh, for they are used very little except when the wagon is out, and the wagon and gear make quite a clatter.

The two cowboys who have helped hitch the four big buckskins will stand at their heads while the cook climbs to the high chuck wagon seat—for they too, are fresh and sometimes like to run. (The times they have turned the wagon over make good conversation, but the cleaning up is not so good.)

\* \* \*

We will all be watching when the cook gathers up the lines, the cowboys step

Pictured at the recent meeting of the Northwest Oklahoma Cattle-men's Association, (l. to r.) Mrs. Grover Hill of Wichita, Kan., whose husband was one of the convention speakers; Mrs. Ralph Barby, Laverne, wife of retiring president; Mrs. Monte Reger of Woodward, and Mrs. Hugh Jones, also of Woodward.



back, and the wagon rolls out on the branding work.

The hoodlum wagon will come on behind. The cowboys and the horse wrangler will turn the remuda out of the corral.

All will be on their way at last to this summer's first camping place—the Cow Pass corrals.

## At Home on the Range

Almost always, after the first time or two that I go to the wagon, I take a treat for the crew—something not easily prepared over a camp fire. Often I take:

### COTTAGE CHEESE

Into a good sized enamelware kettle or pan, not more than half full of clabbered milk, pour boiling water, stirring constantly, until the curd and whey begin to separate.

Allow to set a minute or two, if necessary, until the curd feels slightly rubbery between the teeth. Then pour into a colander placed in the sink. Allow to

drain. Hold colander under cold water faucet and rinse until cheese is cool. Drain. Break up lumps. Salt. Store in covered bowl in ice box. Before serving, add sweet or sour cream.

\* \* \*

Another favorite is:

### SOUR CREAM SPICE CAKE

Beat together in mixing bowl until smooth:

- 4 eggs
- 2 cups brown sugar
- Sift together:
- 3 cups cake flour
- 1 tsp. baking powder
- 2 tsp. cinnamon
- ½ tsp. allspice
- ¼ tsp. salt
- Stir:
- 1 tsp. soda into
- 2 cups sour cream

Alternate dry mixture and cream into egg mixture. Pour into two 10-inch greased pans or baking dishes. Bake in moderate oven.

\* \* \*

While cake is baking make the topping

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Proof of the profit-making ability of Angus cattle is the rapid growth of this modern breed. In 1949 the Angus breed was the ONLY major beef breed showing increases in both registration and transfers of purebred cattle. More new Angus herds were established last year than in any previous year.

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The kind of cattle you need  
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and place in refrigerator until cake is done.

## BROWN SUGAR TOPPING

Crumble together:

- 2 cups brown sugar
- 1 cup cold butter
- 2 tbsp. flour
- Dash of cinnamon
- 1 pkg. shredded coconut
- or
- 1 cup chopped nuts

When cake is done, spread mixture evenly over tops of both layers. Return to moderate oven until topping is lightly browned. Leave in pans until ready to serve. Cut in squares or wedges.

MATTIE D. ELLIS.

## CowBelle Notes

The newly named president of the Idaho CowBelles Association—the third since the group was organized—is Mrs. Amos Eckert of Boise. The election took



(Top) The immediate past president of the Idaho CowBelles, with her successor. At left, Mrs. Seth Burstedt of Challis, the outgoing president, and the new leader, Mrs. Amos Eckert of Hill City. (Below) Reading left to right, the first president of the Idaho CowBelles, Mrs. Adin Hall of Glens Ferry, re-elected historian; Mrs. Ira Morrell of Glens Ferry, the new secretary, and Mrs. Milford Vaught of Bruneau, newly elected treasurer.

place at the annual luncheon held for the ladies during meetings of the Idaho Cattlemen's Association and the auxiliary. Mrs. Eckert succeeds Mrs. Seth Burstedt of Challis, who handed her the symbol of office, a copper cowbell. The new vice-president is Mrs. Russell Larson of Kimberly; the new secretary, Mrs. Ira Morrell of Glens Ferry. Mrs. Adin Hall of Glenn's Ferry was re-elected historian.

A group of four-year-olds who danced

## Home Hobbies

### Crayon Craft

Crayon crafting is a fascinating hobby. You do not need any special skill to produce beautiful results that others will envy.

Now is the time to be thinking of those curtains for your windows for summer. Why not try making your own? . . . Purchase enough of good quality organdy, white or pastel shades, to make your curtains. If you are not artistic, do not let that worry you.

Find a magazine or paper that has a picture or design that you like, and clip. Next get some carbon paper. When your curtains are ready, take a design and place it on the material on the right side with the carbon paper, with carbon side down, between cloth and your design. Trace the design on the cloth. Now you are ready for coloring. Have the curtain on a smooth flat surface and color with strong strokes. Work crayon evenly for best results.

After you have finished coloring all designs for the one curtain, turn it over, wrong side up, and place a sheet of wrapping paper under the curtain. On the back of the curtain place a wet cloth that will cover the design entirely and press with a hot iron. Work slowly over the design with the hot iron making sure you do not miss any part of it. This steaming process makes your design washable.

This same process may be used to make a number of things, such as bureau scarfs, pillow tops, designs on bedspreads and many other things. Also, different types of material may be used (except materials which include wool.)—LILLIAN HOLMES.

for the ladies, the playing of the Reilly Rhythm band (four youngsters from one family) and an address on cut glass by Miss Mary Ann Quinn made up a diversified and entertaining program. The interestingly decorated tables at the CowBelles' party included as a centerpiece a miniature white plastic covered wagon, set off with tiny oxen and real sagebrush. (This appears in the picture which shows Mrs. Burstedt and Mrs. Eckert, on these pages.)

Over 200 CowBelles attended the various functions planned for them. Members of the constantly growing association came from all over the state.

CowBelles who attended the recent regional meeting of the Nebraska Stock Growers Association at O'Neill enjoyed a program prepared for their entertainment by a local committee headed by Mrs. Dewey Schaffer. CowBelle officers present included Mrs. Felix Taylor of Whitman, president; Mrs. Joe Lee of Agate, vice-president, and Mrs. P. C.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER





At the recent Idaho CowBelles' convention. (L. to r.) Miss Isabel Wees, Boise; Mary Gedney, Boise, and Mrs. Leon Weeks, Boise, convention members. Others, not shown here, were Mrs. Eckert, the new president, and Mrs. Joe Webster of Horseshoe Bend.

Schockley of Valentine, secretary.

Colorado CowBelles are extending an invitation for all the ladies of the association to attend the convention of the Colorado Cattlemen in June. Big plans are in the making.

Mrs. Lloyd Taggart of Cody, an active and prominent participant in the Wyoming CowBelles, has been named "Wyoming Mother of 1950." Mrs. Taggart, whose husband is the vice-president of the state stock growers association, has found time, in the midst of a busy home life, to take part in church, school, char-

itable, civic and club activities. She is the mother of five daughters and four sons.

### MEAT ANIMAL PRODUCTION UP

Farm production from meat animals in 1949 was 41.1 billion pounds—7 per cent more than 1948, at 38.5 billion pounds, and the first increase in the past six years, though still 5.5 billion pounds under the 1943 record of 46.6 billion pounds. Cattle and calf production was the second largest on record; that for hogs was fourth largest. Sheep and lamb production in 1949 was again reduced and smallest since 1923. Total production from all meat animals in 1949 was 6 per cent above the 1938-47 average.

Gross income (cash receipts plus value of home consumption) amounted to 8.9 billion dollars last year—1 billion less than in 1948. Gross income for each species was smaller than the previous year because of lower prices (total weight marketed was greater than in 1948.) Cash receipts in 1949 were 8.4 billion dollars—10 per cent under the 1948 9.4 billion record. Average price per cwt. on all meat animals, liveweight, in 1949 was \$19.31—\$3.24 under the 1948 record of \$22.55.

Estimated 1949 cattle and calf production was 19.4 billion pounds—1 billion over 1948; production was second highest on record (the record set in 1944 was 19.7 billion pounds). Average prices per cwt. liveweight of cattle at \$19.80 and calves at \$22.70 were 11 and 7 per cent, respectively, under the 1948 record, but 1949 set the second-highest price on record for both cattle and calves.

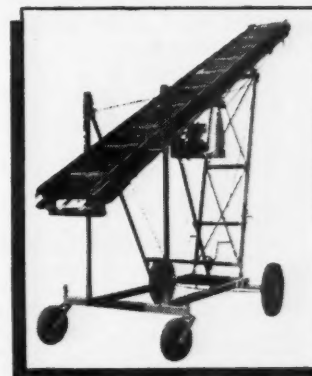
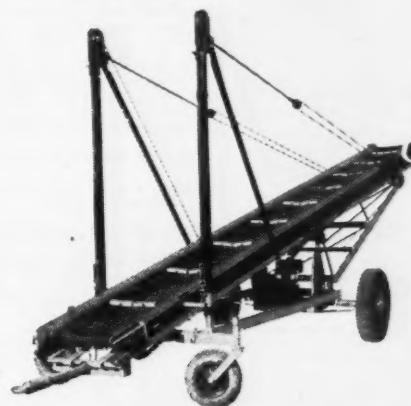


Ladies of the Oregon Cattlemen's Association enjoy a relaxed visit after the buckaroo breakfast, which was one of the features of the organization's recent convention.

June, 1950



## Model GP 24 S STACKER



### Stacks

or unstacks (it is reversible) bales, boxes, or bags in no time at all. Lower end of stacker raises from ground level to height of second bale on a truck . . . while the upper end of this great "time and labor saver" raises to a height of 18'. Powered by a 2½ H. P. Wisconsin engine which hangs vertically at all times regardless of conveyor's position . . . the Teco GP 24 S is built to stand the "gaff" of hard use. Easily trailed behind any light truck or tractor.

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Portable Grain Elevators | <input type="checkbox"/> Cattle Stock    |
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## DAISY Cattle Markers

DELIVERY ONE TO THREE DAYS POSTPAID

NO. 21—FOR NECK. Adjustable chain. Numbered both sides. \$11.50 per doz.  
NO. 17—FOR HORNS. Adjustable chain. \$8.00 per doz.

NO. 25M—Marker Plates without chain. Key Ring Fasteners. \$6.50 per doz.

NO. 38—DOUBLE PLATE NECK CHAIN.

Upper portion strap; lower portion chain. \$12.50 per dozen.

NO. 25—DOUBLE PLATE ALL CHAIN MARKER. Marker Plates SOLID BRASS, numbered both sides. Chain is brass plated. Weight, 1 lb. each.

Price: \$14.50 per doz.

Sample mailed for \$1.00. Write for folder.

**GOLDEN ARROW FARMS**  
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Boys' sizes made of 8 oz. Sanforized Denim.

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SIZE BONE SCALE MILKING ABILITY

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BEAU DONALD PANAMA BLOOD LINES

Drop in at the ranch anytime

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READ THE ADS . . . THEY'RE NEWS, TOO

## Federal Beef Grading

(Continued from Page 7)

the federal beef grades in similar fashion, so that the words Prime, Choice and Good will more truly represent the three top grades of beef that are available today. Objections to the new proposal that do not recognize these facts, that are based on an emotional assumption that somebody is trying to pull a fast one and not on an honest study of the true current situation should have little weight.

## More Research?

TWO months ago permittees were faced with severe reductions in grazing on the Roosevelt National Forest and large grazing areas were to be closed entirely. Then happily came the National Forest Board of Review and recommended that the Forest Service eliminate livestock in only very limited areas, adjust numbers where necessary over a five instead of a three-year period, give further study to sub-climax vegetation before deciding on its inadequacy, and properly balance big game and livestock.

The stockmen felt better. The board had studied the Roosevelt situation on the ground and had found, as the Forest Service contended, that there was overgrazing but it also found that there was much more to the problem than the scientific findings of the Forest Service as to proper use.

The board gave recognition to such things as the experience of stockmen who had long lived on the range; to the incentive that has made this country grow and prosper; to the relationship that should exist in this country between citizen and government officials, and to the American's free way of life. Such consideration must always be a part of the policy of a government agency in its relationship with the people.

We believe the board also realized that at no time in history has the stockman and farmer been so conscious of conservation practices. The stockmen in the intermountain area, for instance, have reseeded 700,000 acres of their own ranges. If they would do this, they would certainly not be unmindful of the value of sustained grass yield on their forest allotments upon which they must also depend.

Let us admit that much improvement has yet to be made on both private and public lands. But the board's recommendations are entirely free from any suggestion that the arbitrary power the Forest Service possesses be applied. The report pointed out the opportunity of the Forest Service for extending educational programs with reference to the resources and uses of the forests and the need for better public relations. It recognized the value of research but saw also the proper way to apply it.

But now a release by the Forest Service announces that a special grazing

study is planned on the Roosevelt. A group of range and watershed specialists will be sent out to conduct the study. The release says that the recommendations of the Board of Review are to be considered in connection with the further studies mentioned.

We wonder now what this turn in events means. Many scientific reports on conditions on the Roosevelt have already been handed in, but if it is necessary that we have more of them, well and good. However, there seems to be a possibility that the studies of the specialists may be used only further to bolster the findings that the Forest Service experts have already made and lay the foundation for carrying out the drastic curtailment of grazing that was originally announced. Another technical check-up can hardly be expected to differ much from those already made.

The confidence of the stockmen in the Forest Service has been considerably strengthened by the recommendations of the Board of Review. That confidence is a great asset to the Forest Service and the Forest Service should seek to retain it. But it will be lost if another narrow scientific study is to be used to evade the recommendations of the Board of Review.

## LOCAL INSPECTION OFFERED

Local packers are being offered a full federal meat inspection and certification service now for the first time. Heretofore federal inspection has covered only plants shipping products interstate. Products inspected will be stamped with a diamond-shaped emblem showing "U. S. Inspected and Certified," in contrast to the round stamp for federal inspection for interstate shipments. The new inspection is for local use only and the products will not be eligible for interstate shipment or for entrance into plants operating under the Meat Inspection Act of 1906. A fee covering expenses will be charged.

## STOCKER CATTLE

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AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



## Don't Believe It!

Some people still believe that hairs falling from a horse's tail into a stock tank will turn into snakes. The truth is, the long, thin worms which are sometimes seen in water are the adult stage of worms which are parasites of such insects as grasshoppers. . . . Another fallacious old barnyard superstition, still repeated today, is that horses often go blind from a disease called moon blindness, once thought to be caused by changes in the moon. A better name for the disease is periodic ophthalmia, probably caused by insufficient vitamin B<sub>2</sub> in the feed. . . . Also, signs of the moon have nothing to do with the successful outcome of operations on male animals; the truth is that success or failure in any surgery depends on the knowledge, skill and care of the operator. . . . All animals have hollow horns, and there is no such ailment as "hollow horn" disease, which used to bring on a so-called cure in which a hole was bored in the horn and an irritating, pain-causing medicine was poured in. . . . When a cow fails to chew her cud, she is sick. A few people still consider a good home treatment the pushing of a greasy rag or piece of fat pork into the cow's mouth to bring back the lost cud. Have the veterinarian remove the cause of sickness; the cud will then return.

## World Has More Cattle

**D**URING the past two years, the improved feed situation and the strong demand for beef and veal have encouraged cattle raisers in most parts of the world to expand their herds.

Cattle numbers in the United States are up a fifth over their average before the war, but somewhat below the 1945 peak. On the other hand, Canada, finding grain farming profitable, has cut down the size of its herds for six years straight and now has even fewer cattle than pre-war. The food-and-mouth disease has cut herds in Mexico. Numbers are up a little in Cuba. Considering all of North America together, there are moderately more cattle than a year ago.

The Department of Agriculture also reports moderate increases of cattle on all the other continents except South America and Africa. But in spite of gains during the year, cattle numbers in Asia, Europe and the Soviet Union still run below pre-war.

In the year ahead, the officials expect moderately more cattle in Europe and the Soviet Union and further minor gains in the United States and maybe in Mexico. Looking further ahead, they say future cattle numbers and productivity will depend on breed improvement, elimination of disease and development of new areas for raising more cattle.

The cattle population of the world stands this year at 771,000,000 head.

June, 1950

## Letters TO THE EDITOR (Cont. from Page 4)

on an additional supplemental feed consisting of cottonseed meal-salt mix. During the early fall and winter they subsisted entirely on roughage and browse picked up on the range. At that time the daily intake of each animal was approximately 3 pounds daily. The approximate cost per ton of the mix was \$61.50, running the daily cost of feed per animal to about



10 cents. They wintered well; gained, and went into the spring in excellent shape. When the green grass came, these steers really put on the gain. The native grasses consisted mostly of alfalfa, Burr clover and foxtail, even when the grass was at its height. The steers continued to take on some of the mix—this, in my opinion, emphasizing the necessity of supplying some supplement high in protein, as well as roughage, to cattle on irrigated, permanent pastures. —Dr. Jim Jacks, CCA fieldman.

**KIND WORDS**—I enjoy the PRODUCER very much and don't want to miss out on any issues. . . . It has been a long, cold winter here. So far cattle have made out OK, but don't know how good after this last snowstorm (Apr. 24). It will be tough on cows and calves this time of year, as most ranches are getting their calves now around here. I note no grub on my cattle since using DDT. I used it strong and after every rain; have only a few head to spray.—Walter A. Fjeldahl, Ward County, N. D.

**ARIZONA DRY**—Conditions throughout Arizona continue extremely dry; already yearlings are moving out at 24 and 25 cents per hundred, weighing a little light. Some contracts have been made for unborn calves, 25 cents per hundred, delivery at weaning time. More and more are against federal controls. I talked with three cotton farmers who have reversed completely; they are opposed to federal controls.—Russell Thorp, American National fieldman.

**MOISTURE NEEDED**—Late spring in need of moisture to start grass and crops. More hay being carried over than usual. Good calf crop.—Ivan S. Hooley, Platte County, Wyo.

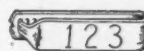
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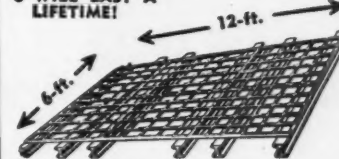
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Measures 6-ft. by 12-ft. Heavy, All-Steel sectional top (4-inch squares) is RIGIDLY WELDED TO SIX strong 4-inch galvanized Eye-beams. Weighs about 700 lbs.

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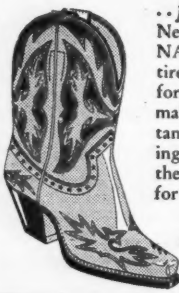


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COMMUNITY INDUSTRIES, Sullivan, Ill.

## Angus Cattle

Johnson and Kale Workman

Russell . . . . . Kansas

34



June 6-8—Convention, Wyoming Stock Growers Assn., Cody.  
June 8-10—Convention, Nebraska Stock Growers Assn., Alliance.  
June 8-10—Convention, North Dakota Stockmen's Assn., Bismarck.  
June 21-24—Convention, Colorado Cattlemen's Assn., Ft. Morgan.  
Aug. 6-10—Convention, Nat'l Assn. of Retail Meat and Food Dealers, Omaha.  
Sept. 29-Oct. 3—Ak-Sar-Ben Live Stock Show, Omaha, Nebr.  
Oct. 26-27—Chicago Feeder Cattle Show and Sale, Chicago, Ill.  
Oct. 27-Nov. 5—Grand National Livestock Exposition, San Francisco.  
Nov. 1-3—Convention, U. S. Livestock Sanitary Assn., Phoenix, Ariz.  
Dec. 6-8—National Wool Growers' convention, Casper, Wyo.  
Jan. 8-10, 1951—54th Convention, AMERICAN NATIONAL LIVE STOCK ASSN., San Francisco.  
Jan. 12-20—National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colo.

### FEDERALLY INSP. SLAUGHTER

	(In Thousands)			
	April		Jan.-Apr.	
	1950	1949	1950	1949
Cattle	959	996	10,966	11,052
Calves	494	562	5,253	5,705
Hogs	4,316	3,894	47,272	41,596
Sheep	834	676	10,285	12,232

### COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS

	(In Thousands of Pounds)				
	May 1	Apr. 1	May 1	May 1	
	1950	1950	1949	Avg.	
Frozen Beef	78,706	88,635	95,867	133,810	
Cured Beef	11,257	11,660	11,731	9,109	
Total Pork	539,252	548,640	545,231	444,060	
Lamb, Mutton	8,229	10,689	9,864	10,698	
Lard & Rend.					
Pork Fat	105,552	87,306	138,216	105,948	
Total Poultry	166,628	212,058	89,205	165,093	

### WHOLESALE DRESSED MEATS

	(New York)		
	May 19, 1950	May 20, 1949	
Beef Steer, Ch.	\$48.00-49.75	\$41.00-42.75	
Beef Steer, Gd.	45.50-47.50	39.00-41.00	
Cow, Commercial	38.00-39.50	35.00-37.00	
Veal, Choice	45.00-48.00	42.00-44.00	
Veal, Good	42.00-45.00	39.00-42.00	
Lamb, Choice	48.00-53.00	59.00-62.00	
Lamb, Good	47.00-55.00	56.00-59.00	
Ewe, Commercial	25.00-27.00	25.00-29.00	
Pork Loin, 8-12 lbs.	46.00-48.00	52.00-54.00	

### CHICAGO LIVESTOCK PRICES

	May 22, 1950	May 23, 1949
Steers, Choice	\$29.50-33.00	\$25.25-28.50
Steers, Good	28.00-30.50	24.25-26.25
Steers, Medium	25.50-28.00	22.75-25.00
Vealers, Gd.-Ch.	29.00-31.00	26.50-28.00
Calves, Gd.-Ch.	28.00-30.00	25.00-27.00
F.&S. Strs., Gd.-Ch.	26.00-30.00	23.00-27.00
F.&S. Strs., Cm.-Md.	21.50-26.50	19.50-23.75
Hogs, 180-240 lbs.	20.00-20.25	19.85-20.25
Lambs, Gd.-Ch.	24.50-26.50	28.00-29.00
Ewes, Gd.-Ch.	9.50-12.50	12.00-13.50

## Personal Mention

Charles P. Murphy of Walden, Colo., a member of the American National's executive committee, recently held down the governor's chair for several days. It all came about as the result of former governor Lee Knous' appointment to a federal judgeship. That elevated Lieut. Gov. Walter Johnson to the governorship and resulted in the naming of Mr. Murphy, who is interim president

of the state senate, to be the new governor's understudy and take over as state head in his absence.

Farrington R. Carpenter of Hayden, Colo., well known Hereford producer who was the organizer of the Taylor Act grazing districts in the 10 western states, will be a speaker at the Hereford Congress banquet in Great Falls, Mont., May 12. Mr. Carpenter's talk will be on "What Kind of Cattle in 1980?"

Nion R. Tucker: The president of the San Francisco Cow Palace, home of the Grand National Livestock Exposition, passed away at his home after suffering from a heart ailment for several weeks. Mr. Tucker operated the Rogue Roost ranch in southern Oregon; he was a director of the American Hereford Association and a former president of the California Hereford Association.

George M. Lewis is a newly elected vice-president of the American Meat Institute. Mr. Lewis, a native Texan, has been a member of the institute staff since 1930, most recently as director of the department of marketing.

Russell Thorp, American National field representative, was a speaker at the recent meeting of the Yavapai Cattle Growers in Arizona. This took place on the Orville Hazelwood ranch near Yava, with about 125 cattlemen and their ladies present.

Sam R. McKelvie, Valentine, Nebr., executive committeeman of the American National and a former governor of his state, has been honored by a testimonial dinner at which his portrait was unveiled for hanging by the Block and Bridle Club of the College of Agriculture; the picture was hung in the animal husbandry "hall of fame."

R. J. Kleberg, Jr., of the King Ranch in Texas, won last month's Kentucky Derby with a now famous chestnut named Middleground. The winnings in this 76th Derby were the second highest ever paid—\$92,650.

Lyle F. Watts, Forest Service chief, and Dr. Charles E. Kellogg, head of the Division of Soil Survey, were among Department of Agriculture employees receiving Distinguished Service Awards.

The campaign for building up the membership rolls of the American National is progressing satisfactorily. For the four months of the new fiscal year, 520 new individual members and two new association members have been added. A new field representative has been named. He is James Corley of Breckenridge, Tex. Fieldman Russell Thorp is currently in Oklahoma for the association. John Guthrie of Porterville, Calif., has done much for the association as a member of the finance and membership committee; he has brought in some 60 new members.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER